

MAY

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AND

J. H. CALDWELL,

At \$2 in advance, or \$3 dollars at the end

of the year. No subscription received for

less than one year, unless paid in advance,

and no subscription discontinued until all

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end of the year of a wish to discontinue, will

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year.

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dates, 50 cents per square.

POSTAGE MUST BE PAID ON ALL LETTERS

addressed to the Editors on business.

LAW NOTICES.

Whitley & Ellis.

HAVE associated themselves in

the practice of the Law.

Office Row, No. 5, Jacksonville,

Alabama.

O. C. WHITLEY, January 5, '52.

O. C. ELLIS.

Turnley & Davis,

Attorneys at Law,

AND

Solicitors in Chancery.

WILL attend, promptly to all

business entrusted to their

care in the Counties of Benton,

Cherokee, DeKalb, St. Clair, Tal-

lades and Randolph.

ADDRESS

M. J. TURNLEY, Cedar Bluff, Ala.

W. P. DAVIS, Jacksonville Ala.

March 5, 1851.

James A. McCampbell,

Attorney at Law.

AND

Solicitor in Chancery.

JACKSONVILLE, ALABAMA.

Office, 25, room over Hudson's Store.

February 25.

W. B. MARTIN.

DESIRE no political office. He

intends devoting his entire time

and energy to THE PRACTICE

OF THE LAW, in the Counties of

St. Clair, Marshall, DeKalb, Cher-

okee, Benton and Talladega—also

in the Supreme Court of the State.

Office, No. 8, Office Row.

May 6, 1851.

B. F. PORTER. W. J. HARALSON.

PORTER & HARALSON,

Attorneys at Law.

WILL practice in the Counties of

DeKalb, Cherokee, St. Clair, Mar-

shall, Benton, Jackson and Madison,

and in the Supreme Court of Alabama.

They will promptly attend to any busi-

ness confided to their professional man-

agement.

Office at Lebanon, DeKalb County

Alabama.

April 6, 1852.

Martin & Forney.

ATTORNEYS AT LAW,

JACKSONVILLE, ALA.

WILL practice in all the courts

in the counties of Benton,

Cherokee, DeKalb, St. Clair, Ran-

dolph and Talladega, and in the

Supreme Court of the State.

Office formerly occupied by

Walker & Martin.

JAS. M. MARTIN, January 1, '52.

WM. H. FORNEY.

Walden & McSpadden,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW,

AND

Solicitors in Chancery.

WILL attend promptly to all

business entrusted to their

care in the Counties of Jefferson, Blount,

Louis Napoleon.

We hate Louis Napoleon as a

perjured usurper, but freely accord

him an ability worthy of the dy-

nasty he represents. In boldness

of conception, fertility of resource,

energy of action, and power of ad-

aptation, he far surpasses every

other ruler in Europe. It was

once the fashion to underrate his

capacity as well as decide his pre-

tensions, but within the last four

months he has vindicated both, with

a vigor and success that have as-

tonished the world. The original

coup d'etat, by which in a moment

as it were, he scattered the Nation-

al Assembly to the four winds of

heaven, threw into prison the ablest

and most popular generals of the

nation, banished its greatest states-

men, shackled its mighty press, and

brought a people of thirty-five mil-

lions to his feet, was one of the

most daring and powerful achieve-

ments in modern history. The

Emperor Napoleon himself, in his

whole civil career, accomplished

nothing superior to it.

The four months of his subsequent

dictatorship have been signalized

by more public acts of importance,

than any previous period of four

years during the last generation.—

In fact the collective doings of the

entire reign of ordinary monarchs,

would fall short in comparison. A

new Constitution has been framed;

new organic laws in every depart-

ment of the Government, execu-

tive, legislative and judicial, have

been planned and carried into

practical and successful operation;

and decrees and proclamations of

the most comprehensive and momen-

tous character, have been issued

from day to day, with startling

rapidity. The measures of Louis Na-

poléon, whether in principle just-

ified or not, have all been most

skillfully adapted to their purpose,

and have in no case failed of their

object. Many of these acts, such

as the conversion of the five per

cents, the amalgamation and ex-

tension of the railroads, and the

abolition of the galleys, are of un-

deniable utility; and not one of

them all, we believe, however much

to be reprobated on other accounts,

has damaged the material interests

of the nation. Louis Napoleon has

in an incredibly short time consoli-

dated his power, and at this very

day there is not a ruler on Conti-

nental Europe whose authority

rests on a firmer foundation.

In the whole country there is not a

single spot in a state of seige, a

fact unknown before in France for

more than three years, and a token

of security which even Austria to

day does not present. The public

funds, which are the barometer

of the public confidence, have not

for years been so high and

steady. Money is seeking invest-

ment in various departments of

industry, and a new stimulus has

been given to enterprise. In no

part of the country is there the

slightest apprehension of popular

disturbance. The French people

acknowledge Louis Napoleon as

their master, and such he truly is.

He can assume the Imperial au-

thority and title any day he pleas-

es, and there is not a man in France

that dare say him nay.

Louis Napoleon has accomplish-

ed all this mainly by his own ex-

traordinary energies. His minis-

ters and counselors and public

the high contracting powers to

maintain that exclusion in full

vigor, and if it were necessary, by

force of arms. Still it is improba-

ble that in the present condition of

Europe, a coalition could be effected

between the sovereigns so as to

enforce this old compact; and the

fact of it will hardly be serious

enough to permanently divert the

French President from any of his

fixed aims. The coronation in

Notre Dame, within one year, of

the son of Charles Bonaparte as

French Emperor, under the title of

Napoleon II., is as certain as any

future event can be in this day

of uncertainties.

Yet, whatever be the amount of

power vested in Louis Napoleon, it

cannot with safety to itself be for

any length of time, exercised tyrannically.

It must in good measure

adapt itself to the popular will, and

at least in the main, be promotive

of the public interests. It can sus-

tain itself on no other condition.—

France is willing, after all her ter-

rible experience, to pay almost any

price for public order and security,

but still she retains too much of

her former spirit to become the

passive victim of an iron despotism.

Louis Napoleon will know better

than to try to make her this. In

this respect he will pursue the

policy of his uncle, and whether

Emperor or not, will generally

shape his measures so as to secure

the public approbation. For lib-

erty, in the English and American

sense of the word, France can for

the present, have no hope. This is

a sad truth, but it is equally certain

that France instead of being de-

pressed, by the recent events, in

the scale of nations, is at this day

more united, more orderly, more

strong, and more formidable than

she has been for a generation.

N. Y. Courier and Enquirer.

The Watermelon Question

settled.

In a debating society in Texas, not

long since, the following question

was selected for their next meeting:

"If a plant a watermelon seed

in his own ground, on one side of a

fence, and the vine runs over the

fence into B's property, and pro-

duces only one melon, and none

any where else, and B eats that

melon, what ought A to do? B—

considering both as Christians and

men with families?"

A whole week was given for pre-

paration. The eventual evening

came which was to decide B's fate.

All the fashionables in the village

were present, as were also the

unfashionables. Many profound, brilliant

displays of eloquence were

made; still no one could settle B's

case. Whether he nor A had been

Christians, and men with families,

there would have been no difficul-

ty. Any orator could have made

A "wo whollop" B, and the melon

would have been paid for; but this

conclusion was utterly out of the

case. Finally, when the minds of

the speakers and listeners were so

puzzled that they would willingly

have taken a row never to say

"melon" again, a tall, ungainly

looking youth, who had hitherto

remained silent and unobserved

rose from a corner and was deliv-

ered the following able argument,

most earnestly urged:

"Mr. President," said the tank

youth. "I raise to settle that ar-

gument. I rise for to say, Mr.

Thrilling Incident of

Ocean Life.

Our noble ship lay at anchor in

the Bay of Tangier, a fortified town

in the extreme north-west of Afri-

ca. The day had been extremely

mild, with a gentle breeze sweep-

ing to the northward, and westward,

but along towards the close of the

afternoon the sea breeze died away,

and one of those sultry, evil-like at-

mospheric breathings came from

the great sun burnt Sahara. Half

an hour before

Democratic Electoral Ticket for Alabama

FOR THE STATE AT LARGE.
JOHN A. WINSTON, of Sumter.
DANIEL CODEMAN, of Limestone.

1. F. S. LYON, of Marengo.
2. J. T. SEIBLES, of Montgomery.
3. C. W. LEE, of Perry.
4. LEWIS H. STONE, of Pickens.
5. JAS. ARMSTRONG, of Lawrence.
6. JOSEPH P. FRAZIER, of Jackson.
7. JAS. F. DOWDELL, of Chambers.

WE are authorized to announce G. B. DOUTCH, Esq., as a Candidate for Clerk of the Circuit Court of Benton county.

"Human Nature."

"O, wad some power the gillie gie us,
To see ourselves as others see us."
It is astonishing what contracted and selfish views some people take of things. They seem to think the whole world was made for their use. They estimate every thing and every body exactly in the proportion that either can be rendered subservient to their all-mighty selves. If a public measure is proposed the only question they ask is, how much will it benefit us?—if a private enterprise, how much can we make out of it? And they even grow spiteful at their neighbors, unwilling to see any body thrive but themselves. Some people look out on the broad world, and fancy themselves exactly 'in the centre of it. All creation appears to converge to the point they stand upon. And forthwith they take on airs and imagine the world was made for their precious convenience and benefit alone.

We have been driven into this train of thought by the following magnanimous paragraph, which appeared in the Mobile Register of the 30th ult.

"We observe that in the U. S. Senate, on the 22d instant Mr. Clemen presented a petition of citizens of Benton county, Alabama, praying a grant of land to aid in the construction of the Alabama and Georgia Railroad. This we suppose is the same enterprise which we referred to recently, as the intended 'diversion of the Selma and Tennessee Railroad.' If so, we trust the prayer of the petition will not be granted,—as the proposed road would be a serious detriment to the State at large."

Now the denizens of the good city of Mobile have got into the predicament above described.—They evidently fancy themselves in the 'very centre' of creation, and seem to think that all the world, and particularly all Alabama, has been made for their special benefit. They have been for sometime moving "Heaven and yeth" to build a Railroad through one little corner of the State over into Mississippi, and away on through Tennessee, to the Ohio. They never stopped to ask whether it would benefit "the State at large;" it was enough that it was to benefit Mobile. They prayed to Congress, most lustily, for land, and got it in abundance. And now, forsooth, when our people want to improve this part of the State—to increase the wealth, and the amount of taxable property in it, as well as their own comfort and convenience, and ask Congress for a pittance of land to help them, these Mobilians devoutly "trust the prayer of the petition will not be granted."

What an exhibition of the weakness of poor humanity!

And why should not the petition be granted? The secret is that a portion of Cotton from this section might be brought into fair competition with the Atlantic markets, which alone would be a decided benefit to all the Cotton growers in the middle and upper part of the State. But a road must not be built, however much it may benefit others, that might possibly divert any trade from Mobile! The Montgomery and West Point road, and the Girard road, must be stopped—the Tennessee river must not be allowed any longer to run off out of the State with Cotton—the Tombigby—no—that carries Cotton to Mobile. In short, a wall should be built around Alabama, and all our produce forced through Mobile Bay, and our Queen City allowed to stand like a great highway robber and levy contributions on it—all from patriotism!

It is fortunate for this section of the State that we have a Charter for the Roperoad, for it is clear we should never get it, if it were to do over. And our people must put their shoulders to the wheel—must

go to work in earnest and build the road themselves, for it appears we need not look for help from any portion of our State. Indeed if we fail to avail ourselves of the present Charter, it is extremely probable we will not be allowed to build a road for ourselves, if Mobile and some other parts of the State can prevent it. We have not asked the State for any assistance, and it would be useless to do so; not because we have no claims, but because we have not the power. The liberal hearted and disinterested Mobilians are not even willing that Congress shall help us, though the road would increase the value of the remaining public lands, as much as will the Mobile and Ohio road. But says the Herald "the proposed road would be a serious detriment to this State at large!" Pray, Mr. Register do explain that if you please.

Lunatic Asylum.

This is a subject which is again exciting some attention among our contemporaries.

While the Bill for the establishment of the above Institution was pending our last Legislature, we endorsed it with our hearty approval; and the more we weigh the subject, the deeper are our convictions of the sound policy and wisdom of the State, in giving aid to that class of her unfortunate children, who, bereft of reason, remain mere moral blanks in society.

We know the argument was then used, and is still contended for by some, that it is the duty of families to provide for their insane relatives; and, besides, that it is hazardous, in the extreme, for the State, in her present embarrassed condition to give fostering care to such an Institution.

We do not propose—for it is now too late—to give arguments in favor of, or meet the objections urged against the course of our Legislature in the premises; but we rejoice, that that Body true to the promptings of benevolence, of philanthropy, did make suitable provisions for the establishment of an Asylum; and we do not now, when it is properly located, under good medical care, with the skillful management of judicious superintendents, many persons, long lost, who now grope bewildered through the darkness of a mental night, will be restored to the bosoms of their families and to society. We think it will be conceded by all, that much of the usefulness of such Institutions will depend upon its location. This is the point to which we wish to allude at this time.

Miss Dix, the soul of the enterprise, has addressed a letter to Mr. Phillips, of Mobile, one of the commissioners, appointed by the Legislature to locate the Asylum, in which, without questioning the "integrity or ability" of the Commissioners in their action, she thinks other places can be found altogether more suitable than Tuscaloosa, the place selected by the Board. Now, we wish to see this Hospital so situated as to confer all possible benefits upon the people of the entire State. To this end, then, we call the attention of all interested, especially those who were instrumental in voting it to the city of Tuscaloosa; for a failure in the location would certainly act as a curse rather than a blessing. Shall the acts of the commissioners, like the laws of the Medes and Persians, know no repeal? We hope not.—An error in judgment ought to be a side; and if the Board, upon reflection, determine that other locations are more accessible and better adapted for such an Institution, its members should act immediately for the best interests of the State, and not consult the wishes of any little town or city.

It seems to us that the interest of the State and the Institution demand the location at some point on the Alabama River, or on the Selma and Tennessee Railroad.

But will those satisfied with what the Commissioners have already done, contend that they have no authority to reconsider their action—that they have consumed the power delegated to them? If this be true, how does it happen that Tuscaloosa is the point. Shelby county was first selected—the precise point left blank—for its location, but by some system of log-rolling or legislative legerdemain that vote was reconsidered and Tuscaloosa made the most eligible (?) point.

We will not pursue this subject

further, we invite the perusal of Miss Dix's letter, and hope the Commissioners will again take the matter in hand, and do justice to the State and to the Institution, by locating it at some point which is really eligible. Mobile, or vicinity, Montgomery, Selma, Shelby Springs, one of these places we feel satisfied would be preferred by the whole State, to Tuscaloosa.

Our Railroad and the Advertiser and Gazette.

We intended, in another article, in to-day's paper, to quote some liberal sentiments from the Advertiser on the subject of our Railroad, by way of contrast with that contracted, selfish spirit which seems to have infused itself into our Mobile cotemporary. But, having mislaid the paper containing the article from which we designed quoting, we were unable to do so at the writing of the other article. Since then, however, we have re-read the piece, and desire, in a short paragraph, to do simple justice to friend Seibles, by setting him right, upon this subject, with our people. He is, evidently convinced of the justice of our course, and is perfectly willing for us to practice that good old democratic doctrine of "free trade and equal rights."

The fact is friend Seibles may err—to err is human—but in this case, his is the erring of an impulsive devotion to his own people.—Convince him of his wrong, and like a man he will with all his heart. If Montgomery was composed wholly of such men, it would not be long before it would rejoice in its own prosperity, and at the same time, look, at least without envy, upon that of others.

Resignation.

The Charleston Mercury says that a private despatch has been received from Columbia announcing the fact that Mr. Rhett has resigned his seat in the U. S. Senate.

Whatever others may think, feel or say on this subject, South Carolina has lost a zealous and devoted Representative, and the State Rights party in Congress one of its ablest champions.

His enemies have succeeded, to their hearts content, in tainting his name with odium, but we rely so firmly upon the sentiment, "truth crushed to earth will rise again," that we believe the time will come when his State Rights principles will be maintained and he be honored for his boldness in defending them. In the meantime his traditions will have passed away, and their memories will "sleep a sleep, that will know no waking."

We give place, with pleasure to the communication in another column, over the signature of Tax Payer. The subject is one of much moment to the people of Alabama, and demands their serious consideration. We refrain from remarks upon the subject ourselves, until we give the Resolutions spoken of in the communication. We will be pleased to hear from Tax Payer at any time.

INCENDIARISM.—An attempt was made on Sunday night last to set fire to the stables on a farm belonging to Mr. James Crow, two miles and a half south-west of this place. Fortunately the fire was discovered by Mr. Hall, who resided on the place, before the stables were entirely consumed. In a very few minutes more, the stables together with one horse and six mules would have been destroyed.

The sad intelligence has reached this place of the death, a few days since, of the Hon. Irby Woolley, Judge of the Probate Court of St. Clair County. We have received none of the particulars and can only state the fact, and express the hope that in a few days, we may be furnished by some of the friends of the deceased, with an obituary notice worthy of the memory of the estimable citizen whose death we mourn, in common with his numerous relatives, friends and acquaintances.

The late Convention of South Carolina passed Resolutions reaffirming the right of a State to secede from the Union; but at the same time declared it to be inexpedient that State to withdraw now

At the recent election for Judge, in the Montgomery district, Shorter beat Jackson between three and five hundred votes. So thinks the Advertiser.

Good SALARY.—It is said that Louis Napoleon, President of France, receives, in four days more pay than our President gets in a whole year.

If Caldwell Sublett will consent to become a candidate for Circuit Clerk he will be warmly supported by his numerous friends of

EAST BENTON.

Editors Jacksonville Republican.

A glance at a copy of the acts of the late session of our Legislature, brings to mind a joint resolution of that body, of no small moment in its consequences to the people of Alabama—I refer to that, which proposes the call of a "convention to alter and reform the constitution of Alabama." When a matter of such moment is to be submitted to the suffrage of a free people, it is important that they should be fully advised of the character of the step, which they are called on to take. With this view I suggest the propriety of copying these "joint resolutions," in your valuable paper with such comments, as will not only induce the voters of the State to remember the day on which they are expected to vote on this subject—but enable them to vote understandingly, and to appreciate fully the powers which are to be conveyed on this convention, should it be ordered. The voters should know, that this convention will not be limited in its powers of reformation to one, or two, defective features in our venerable Constitution: But that it will have the amplest powers—powers equal in every respect to that convention, which framed the Constitution under which we now live. In short, that it will have power to disregard the old, and frame a constitution, entirely new, in every feature. It is to act without restraint in this matter.

Doubtless there are many features in our present Constitution, which ought to be reformed; but those who have lived under it for over thirty years, and have found so little in it to condemn, ought not to be allowed to act unadvisedly on this subject. Change is not always reform. We may be greatly benefited by a reformed constitution.—Some reformation is desirable. But who is to set bounds to the hand of radicalism when this convention gets to work? True, the people may, if they regard the new Constitution too radical, reject it, and then, we fall back upon the old one. But who is to gather up and restore to the State treasury, the \$30,000 (it may be more) squandered by this radical labor of love for the dear people of Alabama.

We have a good old fashion of reforming the Constitution, by which each voter has, heretofore, been able to vote directly for or against the particular reform proposed. This good old fashion has heretofore saved the people the expenses of holding a Convention, and, at the same time, secured an alteration of the particular clause, or clauses in the old Constitution, proposed to be altered, or amended, whenever a majority of the people approved it by their votes!

When the State, (as well as the individual members of the State) is so "hard up," for money, as at the present time, ought not the Tax payers of Alabama look well to the State Treasury, before they vote for this Convention?

TAX PAYER.

FOR THE REPUBLICAN.
It is somewhat singular, that Washington drew his last breath, in the last hour of the last day, of the last week, of the last month, of the last year, of the last Century. He expired on Saturday night at 12 o'clock Dec. 31st 1799.

The above has been going the rounds in the newspapers uncorrected for some time, and it is very unfortunate for the concatenation of coincidences that it is false in matters of fact. In the first place the 31st day of December, 1799 was not Saturday; and secondly, the General had been dead something over two weeks before that day, having expired on the 14th day of the month, as every historical record of his death, under the face of heaven, will testify; and as for the hour of his death being 12 at night, I have never seen that so stated in any other place but in the above chapter of coincidences.

While speaking of this I will call the candid readers attention to another newspaper paragraph that went the rounds some time last year. It was something to this effect, that an old man who had obtained a land warrant for 160 acres had located it upon a portion of land belonging to the United States at Harpers Ferry, in Virginia, and the paragraph went on to state that the land would be worth \$15,000 and that it was the opinion of eminent Lawyers that he would hold it.

Now for the facts; well, it is every way false—only that an old man may have, and no doubt did receive a land warrant for 160 acres, which he only had the right to locate on the public lands of the United States, which had been offered for sale, at some land office at the minimum price and remained unsold, he did not even have the right to locate it upon the settlement of another private individual.

nal but with the consent of such other. There is no land office for the United States in the State of Virginia, and never was. The land owned by the United States of Harpers Ferry in Jefferson co. Va. was purchased for an Army and Foundry and has not been directed from its legitimate purpose so that fine funny paragraph is perfectly unfounded. So when editors use scissors, let them first see who used the pen.

LACON.

Telegraphed to the Charleston Mercury.

New York, May 4.—The Cotton market is dull, the sales of to-day reaching only 800 bales. The sales of Rice amounted to 600 casks at \$3.50 a 3.62 1-2.

New York, May 5.—The sales of Cotton to-day were small. Middling Upland is quoted at 8 3-4. Rice is without change. The sales amounted to 2000 casks.

WASHINGTON, May 4.—Mr. CLAY's condition is the same. His physicians think he will live but a short time. Congress adjourned to-day on account of the death of Mr. Andrews, of Maine.

WASHINGTON, May 5.—Mr. Clay is considered a little better to-day. In the Senate, the Wisconsin and the Michigan Railroad bills were under discussion. The Massachusetts House of Representatives has passed the Maine Liquor Law.

COLOMBIA, May 5.—A further advance of one-eight was obtained to-day on yesterday's prices. Sales 457 bales at 63-4.

Correspondence of the Courier.

WASHINGTON, May 1.

The shocks of an earthquake, felt at different points in this city and neighborhood on Thursday last, evidently proceeded from the South to the North. The trembling of the earth was probably the effect of some great earthquake that occurred as far South as the equator. The shocks were noticed at the Observatory at nine minutes before one, two occurred at the interval of a second, and a few minutes afterwards others occurred.

The Senate has passed the bill providing for the ascertainment, as soon as possible, by a board of officers, of the amount of claims for military services and supplies in California, and the persons to whom the amount is due. The board is to report the facts, and an appropriation will be made to pay the claims. Mr. GWINN stated the amount of the claims to be about seven hundred thousand dollars.

The bill introduced in the Senate by Mr. MALLORY for the encouragement of a line of U. S. mail steamers between ports in California and Shanghai in China, and a branch of the same between California and the Sandwich Islands, provides for a contract for the above object with JAS. B. MOORE, of Ohio, and his associates. The terms of the contract secure to Moore the entire sum to be received for postage from the line for thirty years, at rates not less than Atlantic rates for the first ten years, and subsequently not to be reduced below a certain rate. No advances are required, and no other compensation than the postal monopoly. There are to be within five years ten steam ships of the largest class on the line. The line will have but little competition for some years, do a profitable business in the conveyance of freight and passengers.

The Committee on Printing have not yet got through their duties. They have been unable to carry into effect their scheme of dividing the printing between the Union and the Republic. They are to make a further report next Tuesday. Mr. FRANK, of Maryland, has conceived his able vindication of the administration from the charge of extravagance and illegal expenditures in California. The debate on the provision for the COLLIER line of steamers will be renewed on Monday.

The general debate on the home-stand bill has closed, and the final vote on the same may be taken early next week. The bill has been long under discussion, and has been made the stalking horse for political disquisitions bearing on the Presidential question.

Mr. MAXWELL has authority to call a meeting of the Whig members for the purpose of a reply to the address of the eleven Southern members who withdrew from the caucus of the 20th. But it is understood that he will not do it, put that he will himself, as President of the caucus, make a reply.

The friends of Gen. FORT as a candidate for the Presidency state that he will soon issue a letter explaining his position on the prominent issues. In no manner will he be satisfactory to the Southern Whigs.

MOBILE AND OHIO RAILROAD.—The county court of Madison, Tenn., has voted a subscription of \$250,000. Gibson county \$150,000, Obion county \$50,000, and McNairy county \$50,000, toward the construction of the Mobile and Ohio Rail Road through Tennessee. The people have yet to vote upon its ratification.

Alabama Lunatic Asylum.

We take the following on this subject from the last Mobile Register. There can be no doubt, but that great weight and importance ought to be given to the suggestions and recommendations of Miss Dix in the premises. Mobile is beyond all question the most suitable place for this institution, and we do not think the hasty action of the committee—who could not have had time to give the importance of the matter due consideration—should prevent a reconsideration of the subject.

MISS DIX'S REPORTS: I enclose you a letter, received from Miss Dix, in reference to the location of the Lunatic Asylum.

As one of the committee appointed by the House of Representatives to select the country in which this institution should be located, I used every effort to induce a determination in favor of Mobile. Other councils, however, prevailed, and by a combination of interests the county of Tuscaloosa was selected.

The House committee consisted of—

- Phillips, of Mobile.
- Woolsey, of Dallas.
- Webb, of Greene.
- Armstrong, of Lawrence.
- Allen, of Benton.
- Whitsett, of Sumter.
- King, of Perry.
- Walton, of Russell.
- McAllister, of —

The names of all of the committee on the part of the Senate, I cannot now call to mind. As of the number I remember

- Walker, of Benton.
- Jamison, of Tuscaloosa.
- Storrs, of Coosa.
- James, of Clark.
- Bibb, of Montgomery.

The Governor was made ex-officio a member of the committee.

It is much to be regretted that before the action of the committee I had not been possessed of so great an authority upon this question as is now presented. Whether the subject may yet be acted on is a question which I take this mode of bringing to the attention of the committee.

It will be perceived that Miss Dix prefers Selma to any interior location, but considers that the success of the institution is intimately connected with its location in the suburbs of this city. So satisfied was I upon this head that I continued through some ten or fourteen ballots to cast my vote alone in favor of this location.

Respectfully,

P. PHILLIPS.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 12, '92.

P. PHILLIPS, Esq.

Dear Sir:—An earnest interest in behalf of the insane in the United States urges me to notice with special solicitude the location and manner in which institutions designed for their care and cure are conducted. Preliminary measures, essential to the final prosperity and success of these institutions, require the most exact caution in action.—There are many points on which the most deliberate judgment is required. While I do not question the integrity or the ability of those who composed the Board of Commissioners for determining the location of the Alabama State Hospital for the insane, I doubt if they had that exact information on the subject which would enable them to make up the most correct judgment. In this expression of opinion, I am influenced solely by the sincerest interest in behalf of the insane—all other considerations being entirely subordinate. I have traversed your State prospectively several years since to learn in what its various districts possessed advantages for hospital location; and my opinion is distinctly in favor of Selma, as more accessible than Tuscaloosa—but Spring Hill in the vicinity of Mobile, before all other places, as certainly offering an equally salubrious climate as any portion of the State; (I think a better) no epidemic ever originated there. It assures an unfailing and sufficient supply of pure water at all seasons; it is near, pleasant, cheerful views and scenes; it is more easily accessible by easy means, at all seasons, from all parts of the State, than either of the first named places; it will be more certainly adopted as a place for the care and cure of the afflicted patients of the State. Nurses of a more suitable class will more willingly go there than to a remote county. Indeed I am confident that if the most certain and varied wants of the insane are consulted, they will be most surely met at Spring Hill. Long since this was known as my choice, and I cannot change opinions based on reasons resting upon a permanent basis. Cannot your Commission reconsider this subject? That which is so very important to its whole ultimate success should not be set aside. It is not, I think, too late to bring up your decision for reversion?

Your friend, respectfully,

D. L. DIX.

ANTIDOTE FOR POISON.

Mustard is one of the best, and always most convenient articles to be used when poison has been taken in the stomach. Mix a large teaspoonful of it in powder in a tumbler of warm water, and swallow it at

once. If it does not act immediately as an emetic, take another. As soon as the vomiting is over, swallow a teaspoonful of sweet oil, and you are cured, without a stomach pump or doctor's bill.—The Plough.

Kossuth at Mount Vernon.

We clip from an exchange the following sketch of Kossuth's visit to the tomb of Washington, by one who was with him at the time.

Kossuth stood for a few moments apparently unmoved, yet there were not near him but those who were near him felt that he struggled to suppress emotion. In moments he grasped the iron railing, rested his face upon his hand and wept—his whole frame throbbing with emotion. It was emotion, but which should have been unobserved, but which was too intense for even Kossuth's will to control. "It was not a moment, as I consider honest human nature, for though the heart has the mastery in such moments—the affections control—thought comes afterward. Kossuth had anticipated Washington aimed—he renewed Washington's example—he felt—his country lies bleeding—an exile he stood at Washington's tomb—was it any wonder his frame throbbed with emotion—that he wept, and his countrymen wept with him, as did Pulaski and Hajnik? He turned away and walked alone from the tomb—it was an hour for solitude—what were his thoughts? I would not speculate; but afterwards in Washington's Library, to some friends he said,

"How much of greatness depends upon success! Had we the aid Washington had—no, not so much, I would not ask it—I could not expect it—one quarter."

Grace Greenwood said, "Washington's God is your God."

Kossuth replied "Yes, we can rely only on our God, the justice of our cause, iron wills, honest hearts, and good swords."

This explains what Kossuth may have thought when he walked alone after he had wept at the tomb of Washington.

When Kossuth returned from his solitary walk he looked more melancholy than I have ever seen him. The lines on his face seemed deepened as if many years of thought had been added to his life. He was immediately introduced to Mr. Washington, son of the proprietor of Mount Vernon, who is a grand nephew of the first President. Mr. Washington conducted the party to the mansion. Kossuth had plucked a spear of grass at Washington's tomb, which he presented to his wife. He expressed himself grieved that Mount Vernon was not the property of the Nation. Mr. Washington remarked that if the Nation ever expressed a desire, through its Representatives, to possess the spot the family would surrender it. Kossuth said he feared there was not deep pity for the dead in America—not as deep, at least, as in some other countries. He thought the memory of the illustrious dead should be cherished by nations, and the legacy of their great deeds and good example should be commemorated in proper respect and attention to the places where their remains reposed.

When Kossuth was conducted to the various rooms in the mansion he examined the furniture, pictures and relics with manifest interest. To the key of the Bastille, presented to Washington by La Fayette, he directed the attention of his wife, and spoke of it in a manner which indicated that it was to him a relic that should not be forgotten. Your readers know Kossuth was himself a prisoner for Liberty's sake in his country.

The only room in which Kossuth was separated from the visitors generally was the library. Here none but his friends were admitted. He examined the books, and made many inquiries about Washington's habits.

CONFIRMATION OF UNITED STATES.

—The Washington correspondent of the Baltimore Clipper says that Senator Sumner's proposition, now before the Judiciary Committee of the Senate, to codify the laws of the United States, is much more important than appears at first glance. A moment's reflection, however, will make it quite obvious that a revision or codification, which will bring every law under its own heart, is greatly needed, and will go far towards placing these legal requirements within every man's reach. The laws of the United States are too inaccessible. They are, like those ancient tablets that were engraven in the minutest characters, and posted high above the vision. The "Statutes at large," are spread over eight huge volumes; and it is not unusual to have to refer to almost every volume to decide some trivial question. Mr. Sumner's desire is, that order shall come out of chaos—that a commission of able men shall be authorized to arrange properly these statutes, so that every law, and every the relating to a particular subject, shall be brought together; after reading which you may become satisfied that you have exhausted all the enactments on that point.

See advertisement of Morris, Hicks & Co.



POETRY.

A Touch of the Sublime.

Here is something decidedly rich in the poetic line. It beats machine poetry all to smash, and poetry run mad is not to be mentioned in the same week.

There is not a valley in this wide world so sweet,
As that where they have lobsters
and oysters to eat;
And down to that beach a poor exile of Erin,
One morning I spied with a hungry
man steering;
The dew on his thin robe hung
heavy and chill.
And he walked into oysters and
muscles to kill.
Hail Columbia, happy land!
For wiser times are nigh at hand;
If I could read my title clear,
I would right off to Texas steer;
And those who meet me on the way

I have no doubt to me will say,
O, tell me, blue-eyed stranger,
Say whether dost thou roam!
Through these cane-brakes a ran-
ger,
Hast thou no settled home?

Oh, say, can you see by the dawn's
early light,
The mosquito we heard at the twi-
light's last gleaming?
The mosquito that bit us so fiercely
at night,
That kept us from either sleeping
or dreaming?
Loud roared the dreadful thunder,
The rain a deluge poured,
The clouds seemed rent asunder,
Yet wife lay still and snored!
And then I sung,
With trembling tongue,
Hush, my dear, lie still and slum-
ber,
Valiant armies guard thy bed,
Fleas and bed-bugs without num-
ber
Gently wander round thy head!
Oft in the still night,
Ere slumber's chains hath bound
me,

I think I feel a cursed bite
Or something crawling round me!

Gentle Words.

Who sufficiently guards his
tongue lest he utter words which
may pierce the heart, where they
only intended for harmless jest?
Guard well these accents, lest a dis-
cordant tone fall on too susceptible
soil, and interrupt the sweet har-
mony of a pure young heart. As the
cooling shower on the parched
earth, or the soft falling dew on
the tender blossom, even so are
gentle words to the soul, yielding a
calm, holy, and abiding influence,
buying it above the troubled waves
of life, soothing all emotion, bid-
ding the light-some heart bound
still more lightly, and, above all,
blessing the one who bestows even
more than on whom bestowed.

Speak gently to the aged. They
have borne their share of life's bur-
dens and cares, and now wait the
king angel of immortality to loose
the bonds that bind their frail
frame to this mortal shore, and wait
them across the broad ocean of
death to the spirit land. The hoary
head, the tottering gait and pul-
sated frame, are solemn monitors,
warning thee to let these accents
fall kindly in their presence.

In this vale of tears there is ample
need that pilgrims journeying
through should entertain sympathy
and respect for each other. Twi-
save many a bitter regret; many
a scolding tear. Tender hearts have
often been from wounds inflicted
in a moment of careless levity, or
heartless indifference. Then—

"Think ere you speak; for a word
lightly spoken
Oft wakens a pang which has
slumbered for years;
And memory's remorse when once
it is broken,
May turn a sweet smile into sad-
ness and tears.

No pleasure can then chase the gloom
from the mind,
Or recall the sweet smile which
has played on the cheek;
With the heart's deepest sorrow
that word may be twined;
Then strike not the cord—but
think ere you speak."

Speak kindly to thy parents.—
Those who have patiently nurtured
thy helpless infancy, who have
borne the weight of thy tottering
feetsteps thus far through life's
journey, cloud not their brows,
cast not a shadow over their hearts
by harsh or hasty words. All soon
thou'lt tread the same pathway, and
if thou'lt ev'ntide the same
thyself, plant them not in the way
of others.

Speak, O speak gently to the lit-
tle child, whose smiling face is yet
unshadowed by care or anguish;
bid him not know prematurely that
life has stormy, troubled waters;
let his pure soul live in the bright
fountain of innocence and purity,
unmindful of coming ill.

Have gentle words and tones for
all. Let love, kindness and charity
exercise thy heart, so shalt thou re-
fect an altar, at whose shrine all
may bow in admiration and love.

—BLANKS—
FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE

CHARLESTON DIRECTORY.

NEW WHOLESALE Dry Goods House,

CHARLESTON, S. C.

WE have just opened at 133 Meeting Street, a large and selected stock of ENTIRELY NEW STAPLE and FANCY GOODS, which have been pur- chased with great care, and which we are offering to the trade for cash, or short term of undoubted promptness. As a compensation for strict terms, we are offering goods at prices unusually low. Buyers visiting this market are invited to examine our stock and prices.

SHEPHERD, McCREERY & Co.,
March 16, 1852.—3m.

NEW SOUTHERN DRUG HOUSE

PRATT, RUFF & Co.,

Wholesale Druggists,
No. 11 Hayne St., Charleston, S. C.

WOULD call the attention of Physi- cians and Merchants to their extensive stock of Medicines and fancy Goods imported expressly for the south- ern trade. All articles sold in the es- tablishment warranted to be as repre- sented, or can be returned at our risk and expense.

March 16, 1852.—3m.

SAVE YOUR MONEY.

CHARLES P. FREEMAN & Co.,

(LATE FREEMAN, RODGERS & CO.)

IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS,
144 Broadway, 1 Door South of
Liberty Street.

NEW YORK

HAVE now on hand, and will be re- ceiving daily through the season, New Goods, direct from the European manufacturers, and cash Auctions, rich, fashionable, fancy Silk Millinery Goods. Our stock of Rich Ribbons, comprises every variety of the latest and most beautiful designs imported.

Man of our goods are Manufactured expressly to our order, from our own designs and patterns, and stand un- rivaled. We offer our goods for CASH, at lower prices than any credit house in America can afford.

All purchasers will find it greatly to their interest to reserve a portion of their money and make selections from our great variety of rich cheap goods.

Ribbons rich for Bonnets, Caps, Sashes and Belts.

Bonnet Silks, Satins, Crapes, Lisses, and Tulle.

Embroidered Collars, Chemisettes, capes, Berthas, Habits, Sleeves, Cuffs, Edging, and Insertings.

Embroidered Reverses, Lace, and Hem-stitch, Cambric Hdkfs.

Blooms, Blouses, and Embroidered Lace for Caps.

Embroidered Laces for Shawls, Man- tilles, and Veils.

Hemion, Mochlin, Valenciennes, and Brus-e's Laces.

English and Wove Thread, Smyma, Lisle Thread, and Cotton Laces.

Kid, Lisle Thread, Silk, and Sewing Silk, Gloves and Mitts.

French and American Artificial Flowers.

French Lace, English, Amer- ican, and Italian.

Stays Bonnets and Trimmings.

March 9, 1852.

TAX COLLECTOR'S SALE

ON the first Monday in June next, I will offer for sale to the highest bidder, for cash, be ore the court-house door, in the Town of Asheville, St. Clair County, Ala. in obedience to the in- structions prescribed by the present revenue law of said State, the following do-er bed tracts of land, to wit:

The east half of south west fourth of Section 19, Township 14, Range 3, sit- uing on Canon creek, joining G. Pope's land as the property of the estate of Wm. Black, deceased. State tax on said land, \$15, and cost, three dollars and five cents.

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OF ALMOST EVERY DESCRIPTION.

SUCH AS—

Pamphlets, Hand Bills, Legal Blanks, Circulars, Bill Heads, Business Cards, Blank Notes, Address Cards, Labels, &c. &c. &c., neatly and expeditiously executed at the office of the "REPUBLICAN," Jacksonville, Alabama.

Orders respectfully solicited.

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YOUTHFUL DOSE OF SERRAVALLO.

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Jacksonville Herald

Vol. 16. No. 29.

JACKSONVILLE, ALA. TUESDAY, MAY 18, 1852.

Whole No. 807

EDITED, PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY
J. F. CRANE.

J. F. CRANE.

At \$2 in advance, or \$1 dollar at the end of the year. No subscription received for less than one year, unless paid in advance. And no subscription discontinued until all arrears are paid. At the option of the publisher, a failure to give notice at the end of the year or a wish to discontinue, will be considered an engagement for the next year.

TERMS OF ADVERTISING.

Advertisements of 12 lines or less \$1 for the first insertion, and 50 cents for each continuation. Over 12 lines counted as two squares, over 24 as three, &c.

Irregular insertions charged one dollar per square for each insertion.

All personal advertisements and communications charged double the foregoing rates.

Job work and advertising must be paid for in advance.

Advertisements handed in without directions as to the number of insertions, will be published until for and charged accordingly.

A liberal discount will be made on advertisements inserted for six or twelve months.

For announcing candidates \$3 in advance, or \$5 if payment be delayed till the election.

For inserting circulars, &c., 50 cents per square.

POSTAGE MUST BE PAID ON ALL LETTERS

ED TO THE EDITORS ON BUSINESS.

LAW NOTICES.

Whitely & Ellis.

HAVE associated themselves in the practice of the Law.

Office Row, No. 3, Jacksonville, Alabama.

G. C. WHITELY, January 5, '52.

G. C. ELLIS, if

Turnley & Davis,

Attorneys at Law,

and

Solicitors in Chancery.

WILL attend, promptly to all business committed to their charge in the Counties of Benton, Cherokee, DeKalb, St. Clair, Talladega and Randolph.

ADDRESS

M. J. TURNLEY, Cedar Bluff, Ala.

W. P. DAVIS, Jacksonville Ala.

March 5, 1851.

James A. McCampbell,

Attorney at Law,

and

Solicitor in Chancery.

JACKSONVILLE, ALA. & M. A.

Office, east room over Hudson's Store.

February 25,

W. B. MARTIN.

DESIRE no political office. He intends devoting his entire time and energy to THE PRACTICE OF THE LAW, in the counties of St. Clair, Marshall, DeKalb, Cherokee, Benton and Talladega—also in the Supreme Court of the State.

Office No. 8, Office Row.

May 6, 1851.

W. J. HARRISON.

PORTER & HARRISON,

Attorneys at Law.

WILL practice in the Counties of DeKalb, Cherokee, St. Clair, Marshall, Benton, Jackson and Madison, and in the Supreme Court of Alabama. They will promptly attend to any business committed to their professional management.

Office at Lebanon, DeKalb County Alabama.

April 6, 1852.

Martin & Forney.

ATTORNEYS AT LAW.

JACKSONVILLE, ALA.

WILL practice in all the counties in the counties of Benton, Cherokee, DeKalb, St. Clair, Randolph and Talladega, and in the Supreme Court of the State.

Office formerly occupied by Walker & Martin.

JAS. B. MARTIN, January 1, '52.

WM. H. FORNEY, if

Walden & McSpadden,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW,

and

Solicitors in Chancery.

WILL practice in the several Counties of Cherokee, Benton, St. Clair, DeKalb, Marshall and Jackson.

Office at Centre, Cherokee Co., Ala.

January 13, 1852.

J. I. THOMAS.

E. W. COBB.

THOMAS & COBB,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW.

and

Solicitors in Chancery.

WILL attend promptly to all business entrusted to their care in the counties of Jefferson, Blount, Marshall, De Kalb, Cherokee and St. Clair, and in the Supreme Court of the State.

ASHVILLE, Ala., April, 1851.

Girard Hewitt,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

and

Solicitor in Chancery.

ASHVILLE, ST. CLAIR COUNTY, ALA.

WILL attend the Courts of St. Clair, Jefferson, DeKalb, Marshall, Cherokee and Benton.

April 16, 1851.

Highly Concentrated Ser-

mon.

BY W. D. HUNDRED.

My dear dandies and bells, fops

and flirts, loafers and other strag-

glers down the hill of life, my text

to-day is that much used and abused

saying.

Does your mother know you're out?

Poor silly it fattened grub-worms,

I would say from your shines and cap-

ers that she don't know you're out.

You, young lady, with a par-

asol like a wilted cabbage leaf on

each cheek, like a bottle-tailed spi-

der dipped in blacking had been

smoking, her everlasting eloquent

over your rouge colored face, leav-

ing a broad trail after him, and on

your back a peck of bran, and your

mincing gait like you, were pick-

ing your way among rotten eggs,

or was bare-footed in a briar patch,

and your arm linked to a brainless

dandy, (but I will come at him as

soon as I am done with you) wrig-

gling along the street, and for

what? to hunt up indigent virtue,

or suffering innocence, to pour

bulm on the wounded spirit of pov-

erty, or only to smear your own

ziddy heart with the corroding

grease of vanity, to hear fools whis-

per as you pass, "what a fair girl!"

Remember vain one, beauty is not

skin deep, and the storms of matri-

mony and the bleak winds of afflic-

tion, ruts it all out and leaves the

countenance as unbecoming as a

weather-beaten barn door, unless

you put on a coat of the everlasting

paint of meanness, worth and love

under the varnish of beauty. If

you can laugh like him who wins,

and know that you are still loved

and lovely, and that you are still

beautiful, how that the gloss which

hid your goodness beneath its daz-

zling glare is gone you shed a hap-

py influence on all near you, make

us poor mortals feel like a man al-

most frozen feels when he sets down

to a cheerful fire at his own home.

He hears the storm but heeds it

not, he is happy once more. But

have you done this? I am afraid

you are but a butterfly, born a wo-

man to die an insect.

Ah! I don't half like that laugh,

it was forced; you pretend to be

pleased with that fool's wit, when

you knew it was stolen! Oh why

such deceit, giddy fluttering worm

of the cabbage patch, you are soul

and body, for a little empty

windy, useless adaptation; yes, sold

to that old snake that toiled your

man in Adam's track patch—

and oh! scissiors how he will strip

that finery, and raise a dust for a

mile round, with that peck of bran.

Say, flower sucking butterfly, does

your mother know you're out? If

she does, she is unfaithful to her

trust, and ought not to be trusted

again, any more than the man who

stole acorns from the blind sow;

go home, gussamer, and try to pre-

pare yourself to be a woman, and

then when you are abroad, any body

will know that your mother

knows you're out.

Now you that was cut out for a

man, but so villainously spoiled in

making up, I'll attend to your case.

For what end did you burst upon

the world's door and rush in un-

called, like a man chased by a mad

bull, what good do you expect to

bestow upon your fellow man;

some great discovery, or even one

solitary remark? No: those who

look for anything good or useful

from you will be just as badly

fooled as the man who caught the

skunk, thinking it was a kitten, or

the woman when she made greens

out of gunpowder tea.

You know where the nearest

highest pants can be bought on

"tick" but you don't know where

the next useful lecture is to be de-

livered; you know the fashionable

color of a vest, but you never

studied the gorgeous hues of a rain

bow, unless it was to wish for a

piece to make a cravat of; you

know how a fool feels in full dress,

but you don't know how a man

feels who eats the bread honestly

earned by the sweat of his brow;

you know how a monkey looks, for

you see one every day twenty times

in your landlady's looking-glass,

but you don't know how a man

feels after doing a good action;

you don't go where that sight is to

be seen. Oh, you wasp-waisted

cat-fish-mouthed, baboon-shoulder-

ed, calliper-legged, goose-eyed,

sheep-faced, bewiskered drone in

the worlds bee-hive!—what are

you good for? Nothing but to

cheat—cheat, neatly lip by

note a line from some milk and

cler poet's sentimentality, eat oys-

ters very gravely, smoke cigars in-

zily, make gay girls act the fool

most shamefully. I say, does your

mother know you're out, poor

bees toad! I am afraid that you

have no mother, nor never had.

You are of no more use in this

world than a time-piece in a beaver-

dant, or a hair-matress in a flop-

pent. You fill no larger space in

the world's eye than the toe-nail of

a musquito would in a market-

house, or a stump-tail dog in all

out-door; you are as little thought

of as the fellow who knocked his

grandmother's last tooth down her

throat; and as for your brains, ten

thousands such could be preserved in

a drop of brandy; and have as

much sea-room as a tadpole in Lake

Superior! and as for your ideas,

you have but one, and that is stamp-

ed on your leaden skulls in letters

an inch deep, that tailors and fe-

males were made to be galled by

you; and that all may envy your

appearance. Poor useless tobacco

worm you are a case. Does your

mother know you're out? It is

lunch time; go, start, buy a toddy

on tick from some good natured

landlord; and eat lunch till you are

as tight as a drum, sneak to bed

and think of nothing until you fall

asleep, to dream of apes, pants,

straps and tailor's bills, not to

wake until the dinner bell calls you

to eat again.

How many harmless, shallow

mortals of another order go skul-

king about on the surface of the

world's great waters without an

aim, and without a motive, guided

by chance, whim or impulse, like a

mellow-bug in a big eddy under a

shady willow, until they are swal-

lowed up by the greedy bass of

death, and the first thing they know

they know nothing! When I see

one of these I always think, poor

bug, your mother don't know you're

out.

How many silly ones neglect

their business, and get after some

foolish pleasure and chase it like

a boy after a butterfly, until they

wear out their constitution, beating

the ground in the vain hope of

catching the swift phantom, and

finally fall into some hidden pit,

covered with flowers, to rise no

more! I then think, poor fool,

your mother don't know you're

out—and you won't be out soon

again.

When I see a young man step

into the skiff of dissipation and

start down the stream of pleasure,

using the oars of impudence, while

folly holds the helm, passing the

shores of propriety faster than a

stroke of lightning could pass a sick

crow, and at last drawn over the

falls of total destruction, and dash-

ed into as many atoms as a drop of

water from a four story roof, I then

asked of myself, for I can't ask of

him, did his mother know he was

out? When I see a boy leaving

the prison door after a long and

dreary confinement, with a pale

face and withered hands, his steps

weak and tottering, and skulking

along, dodging all he meets like a

guilty thing, shutting his eyes from

the usual glare of daylight, cut off

from the society of his fellow-be-

ings, for some trivial offence com-

mitted in the thoughtlessness of

erring boyhood, when if mild treat-

THE REPUBLICAN.

TUESDAY, MAY 12, 1852.

The Democratic Electoral Ticket for Alabama.

JOHN A. WINSTON, of Sumter.
DANIEL COLEMAN, of Tallapoosa.
CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICTS.

1. F. S. LYON, of Marengo.
2. J. I. SEIBELS, of Montgomery.
3. C. W. LEE, of Perry.
4. LEWIS M. STONE, of Pickens.
5. JAS. ARMSTRONG, of Lawrence.
6. JOSEPH P. FRAZIER, of Jackson.
7. JAS. E. DOWDELL, of Chambers.

WE are authorized to announce
C. B. DOUTHITT, Esq., as a
Candidate for Clerk of the Circuit Court
of Benton county.

The Waters are Moving.

Our Railroad prospects are perfectly refreshing. Messrs. Scott and Abernathy, Commissioners, and G. C. Whitley, Agent for the Alabama and Georgia Railroad, have just made a tour along the contemplated route, and give the most gratifying evidences of the people's great desire for railway facilities. They were met everywhere with enthusiasm, and the citizens along the line are willing to contribute their resources nearly to the great enterprise.

Forty-two thousand dollars have been already subscribed. Books and agencies, have been left with gentlemen who are alive to the importance of the work, and Mr. Abernathy informs us, that he has received assurances, which he considers reliable, that by this time, the whole amount necessary to secure the charter, has been subscribed.

Our enemies may now ground their puny arms and be "aisy" at least till their jealousy is excited by some other quarter: for our road will be built as sure as effect follows cause, and that speedily!

In addition to the above, we have had a conversation with Mr. Pennington, the gentlemanly engineer, who has just completed a survey of the route from Rome to this place. We learn from him that the Georgians are now ready, willing, and waiting, to begin the work on their part of the road, the route having been located and the stock taken to the State line. As soon then as our President and Directors are elected we may expect to hear of our neighbors pitching in to the work in earnest.

Mr. P. represents the route as unparalleled. For miles together there will be neither cut, nor fill, nor bridge, nor culvert: Nature has done her part nobly—has almost graded the entire road—small man refuse to lay down the iron and thus complete the last link in that chain of railway from Selma to Maine? Our people will not look back, but move bravely on till the great work is completed, and we enjoy all the blessings that attend Railroads.

We invite the attention of our readers to the Card of the Morrisville Manufacturing Company, which appeared, for the first time, in our last week's paper. We hope our citizens will not lose sight of, and fail to patronize men of enterprise among us, who by their Capital and energy are erecting different kinds of Factories, throughout the county.

It is not sufficient for the prosperity of our people that they should make cotton and buy negroes, to make more cotton to buy more negroes. Many are beginning to subscribe to this sentiment, and some, with commendable public spirit have invested their Capital in Manufactories in our County. We hope our citizens will sustain all such, and send to foreign markets for nothing which they can get at home.

Among those who deserve to be held in remembrance, are William Mallory (Cotton Factory) Goode and Moore (Iron Works) and Messrs. Morris, Hicks and Lyd, Morrisville Manufacturing company.

S. C. SENATOR.—The Southern Press says that Wm. F. De Saussure, Esq., has been appointed as the successor of Mr. Rhett, in the U. S. Senate.

FIRE.—We learn from our exchanges that another fire has occurred in Auburn, this State—about \$25,000 worth of property destroyed.

The Engine house at Chattanooga was destroyed, a short time since, by fire. The loss falls on the State—no one damaged in particular.

Judge Porter—the Cherokee Memorialist.

We publish in another column a letter from Judge Porter disclaiming the imputations contained in our strictures upon the author of the Cherokee Memorial. Since the Judge thinks we did him great wrong, we take pleasure in giving the same publicity to his disclaimer which was given to our remarks.

At the same time, however, justice to ourselves demands that we should recur to one or two paragraphs in the memorial, to show upon what we based our attack, and prove that the inference was palpable and legitimate, that the author of the memorial was disposed to militate against the interest of this section of the State, by opposing barriers to the progress of the road from this place to connect with the Georgia system of railways.

If we mistake not the memorial made its appearance, at the seat of Government, towards the wane of the last session of our legislature. After the adjournment of that honorable body, the Montgomery Advertiser and Gazette gave it to the world, through its columns, as "a confirmation strong as proof from holy writ," that the Directory of the Selma railroad, the people about Jacksonville or some other evil disposed persons, were going to do something desperate, turn the country up side down, and pour the wealth of the State into the laps of our sister States Georgia and South Carolina. Is it strange, that we, in common with our people, should be astonished and feel indignant at what we conceived to be an unjustifiable attack upon our best interest? We think the Judge himself will admit that the following paragraphs, contained in the memorial, fully justify us in all we have said in defence of our road:

"So far as the pecuniary interests of the Stockholders are concerned, we would merely say, build the road from Jacksonville to the Georgia road, and you will become an insolvent company for the benefit of Georgia."

Again: "The writer of this communication, which embodies not only his own, but the views of all the people of Alabama between Jacksonville and the Georgia line, has never yet, and never will favor the building of railways for sectional purposes."

As we have stated in some of our previous articles, it is evident that the memorialist was laboring under the delusion that the contemplated road from Jacksonville to Rome was a *diversion* of the Selma road, and under the control of President Lapsley and his associates. We should have concluded, under this view of the case, that he was really apprehensive that the Selma Company intended to abandon their own route, at Jacksonville, and go across to Rome; and that the first paragraph quoted above was intended to alarm their fears, and thus defeat the "diversion," feeling at the same time no hostility towards a separate road from Jacksonville to Rome: But memorialist says, if this road be built "you will become an insolvent company." Now, if our Company, by taking hold of the road would become insolvent, any Company that might be organized would also be placed in the same wretched condition. Hence we inferred his opposition to the road, whether a part of the Selma road or a distinct and separate concern.

We thought from the second paragraph above, that he regarded our road as merely sectional, and therefore, he and "all the citizens of Alabama between Jacksonville and the Georgia line" were opposed to it. We certainly should still have been laboring under the same impression, but for the protest of Judge Porter, who has acknowledged the paternity of the memorial, and declared himself a friend to our enterprise. We are proud to welcome the Judge into our ranks as a friend and heartily commend him for his devotion to the cause of internal improvement. We hope his ready and vigorous pen will be used more frequently in behalf of the great enterprises of the day, and that the time may soon come when the good people of Wills' Valley, through his instrumentality, may be delighted with the shrill whistle of the railway car, as it speeds its way through their beautiful country.

But to conclude, we have merely to say, that we believe that the interests of the entire State will be greatly promoted by the connection of this point with Rome by railway.

At any rate, we know that the best interests of our people demand it, whether Mobile will be benefited or not. We are for this road then with all our heart—we are for our people first—our people last—our people all the time. We regard every hostility to this road as a war waged against the prosperity of our entire community and shall take pleasure in treating all attacks upon it accordingly.

Corros.—It will be gratifying to our farmers to learn that a considerable rise in cotton has taken place. We are not able to give the reason of this advance—it seems to be true, and that is sufficient for the present.

Amelia B. Welby the distinguished American poetess, died, a few days ago, at the residence of her husband, in Louisville, Ky.

WILLS' VALLEY, Ala., May 7, 1852.

The Editors Republican:

DEAR SIRS—I desire to be allowed to disclaim the imputations of your article of the 27 ult., which has but this moment met my eye. You do me very great injustice in suggesting that the Cherokee Memorial was prompted by hostility to your section of the State, or to the people of Georgia. There is not a word in the Memorial which authorizes that supposition. Its object was, to arouse public opinion to the necessity of a general system of Railway improvement, and to the advantages of a connection between North Alabama and our own sea port. This was done, not by arguments in favor of my own section, but by facts, showing that it was for the great good of the State. There was nothing intended to be said, showing that I had a horror of Georgians. The only subject of rebuke, was the Augusta monopoly, which I presume, neither you, or any of the people of our State will defend: It is certain, that the people of North Georgia repudiate it as heartily as I do. The enterprise of the Georgians, I have ever admired, and only wish Alabama would do as much in the way of Railway improvement. So far as the people of Benton, Talladega, and the adjacent country is concerned, it never was my intention to express hostility towards them for building Railways. On the contrary, for such efforts, they deserve praise and encouragement. Your suggestion that if at Cave Spring, I would entertain different opinions, is not warranted by any act or expression of my life. I cannot suppose that you favor the road from Jacksonville, merely because you publish a paper at that place; nor is it just that you should accuse me of changing my mind with my climate, when it is well known, that for fifteen years I have been the constant advocate of internal improvements, and have on many occasions supported such measures against the strongest local prejudices of my own constituents. I was thrown at Cave Spring by a casualty; but while there with the *animus recte tenet*, I advocated a connection with Jacksonville, and even now support the same thing. But surely this is not inconsistent with the integrity of the advocacy of a route by Railway, from Jacksonville to the Tennessee river.

As your paper has an extensive circulation, and if not corrected, I might be supposed to entertain unfavorable views of projects so honorable and useful to the country, I beg you to make this explanation public.

Very respectfully,
BENJ. F. PORTER.

WHO SUFFERS IN MOBILE?—The Natchez Free Trader learns from undoubted authority, that Jefferson College, in Washington, near Natchez, has recently been discovered to be entitled to twenty acres of land situated in the centre of the business portion of the city of Mobile—a property worth, at the least estimate, half a million of dollars. This landed interest acceded to the college under the territorial government of Mississippi when a portion of the present State of Alabama was included in the limits of Mississippi Territory, and arose under the law of escheat—the twenty acres having been escheated, and thus having become college property by law. The Board of Trustees have retained eminent counsel, and a suit will be forthwith instituted for the recovery of the land to the college; while, at the same time, observe the Free Trader, the Board of Trustees expresses a willingness to compromise, and give a quit claim on the most accommodating terms.—*Delta*.

JACKSON IN THE OTHER WORLD.—The rapping or tipping spirits (we believe) is now the craze of the hour. It has been revealed to some "circles" of believers on West, that General Jackson is in the fourth sphere of spiritual existence, there being an indefinite number beyond. The St. Louis Organ says that the whole thing is a humbug. It says Old Hickory wouldn't have staid till this time in the fourth sphere—he'd have whipped his way to the top of the ladder.

The Address of the Central Committee of the Democratic Party of Pennsylvania.

To the People of the U. S. State:—The central committee of the democratic party of Pennsylvania, appointed by the convention which assembled at Harrisburg on the 4th of March last, have thought it due to their constituents, and to their brethren throughout the Union, to address you on a single point relating to the question of the next presidency.

The choice of the parties in this State has been very emphatically expressed. Pennsylvania is now as she has been for ten years past, in favor of James Buchanan. Some of the whig presses, however, and a few of Mr. Buchanan's personal enemies, have endeavored to create the impression abroad that he is not popular here. So we have gone so far as to assert, that if nominated, he could not carry the electoral vote of this State.

The purpose of this address is to give that assertion a distinct and emphatic contradiction. In our own names, and in the name of the great party which has made us its representatives, we pronounce all such statements wholly false.

The present attitude of the democratic party in this State is of itself, when rightly considered, a standing and most eloquent proof that the allegation referred to cannot be true. Mr. Buchanan has not been brought forward as a candidate by his enemies. The earnest and sincere attachment of his fellow-citizens who are urging him will not be doubted. It is likely that with such feelings, they would seek to expose him and themselves to the mortification of a defeat? Still more absurd would be the opinion that a people as true-hearted and zealous in the support of democratic principles as those who compose the great body of his friends would be willing to endanger the success of the party by the nomination of a weak candidate. When has the democracy of Pennsylvania been wanting in fidelity to their brethren? When have we tried to do away the hopes of our political associates, or attempted to impose on them by any false pretence whatever? We feel we cannot confidently, if not proudly, claim for our party in this State a character too high to be suspected of uncanon, double-dealing. Besides, our motives for desiring the nomination of the strongest man in the Union are as powerful as those which operate on other minds. We are embarked in the same ship with you, and have as deep an interest as any of you in choosing a pilot who will take us safely through the perils of the voyage. It is because we believe that Mr. Buchanan's availability is greater than that of any other man (though not for that reason alone) that we urge his nomination.

If we are entitled to the credit of sincerity, it remains only to show that we are not mistaken in our judgment. We claim to know what the state of public feeling on this subject is. It is not possible that nine-tenths of the party can be laboring under a delusion about so plain a fact as the popularity of one of our own citizens, who has been the subject of more or less discussion in public and private for a quarter of a century. To say that three-fourths of a convention fairly chosen from among the people, and coming together from all parts of the State, misrepresented their constituents in mere ignorance, is only a little less degrading than the assertion that they have done so by design.

Again; It is known to every tolerably well informed man in the country that there is no reason to be found in Mr. Buchanan's history or character, which would have the least tendency to make him unpopular. His great talents are acknowledged. He has been faithful to every trust with which he has been charged. His private integrity is unsullied, and his walk and conversation blameless, while his public career has excited universal admiration. It is true he has been the subject of some vituperation and abuse. But this has been the fate of all distinguished democrats. Those who have been the people's greatest favorite, have been the most calumniated. It is "the rough break which virtue must go through." To say that the people of this State will be at all influenced by the petty slanders which personal malice or political hostility can coin so easily, is an insult upon their intelligence and justice as great as that we have a right to feel with indignation. We have yet to learn that any of Mr. Buchanan's competitors for the nomination have escaped this universal fate. But when we do ascertain that either of them has passed through life unassailed by detractors, we are prepared to express our conviction that such a man is unfit and unworthy to be the candidate of the democracy for the office of President. "Ye unto him of whom all men speak well." Among the many elements of popularity which Mr. Buchanan combines, not the least is the character of the opposition to him. It is not based on any charge, which, if true, would prove him to be wanting in honesty, ability, or fidelity to the constitution, and shows only that he has been fearless and faithful in the performance of his political duties. "It is absurd to believe that a man, exact in such a mould, could not excite the enthusiastic support of people like ours."

This far we have dealt in arguments *a priori*—in reasons which show how utterly improbable it is that our candidate can be other than the most popular man among us. But the history of Pennsylvania for the last twenty-five years proves it an incontrovertible fact. He was five times chosen to the House of Representatives, in Congress—the last time under circumstances which made his election a triumph to the friends of Jackson, such as no other man in the State had achieved. No appointment which President Jackson made gave more pleasure to the people of the State than that which showed his confidence in Mr. Buchanan, by making him Minister to Russia. He was three times elected to the Senate of the United States—an honor which Pennsylvania has never conferred on any other man. His appointment as Secretary of State, by Mr. Polk, was well known to have been made with the warm concurrence and approbation of Gen. Jackson; and if a thing could have increased our affectionate regard for the hero and statesman of the age, his uniform endorsement of Mr. Buchanan would have had that effect. But better and more direct evidence than all this of Mr. Buchanan's standing at home is afforded by the action of the people on the very question of the presidency. Mr. Buchanan's friends in Pennsylvania have three times presented him as a candidate for that great office, and each time they were sustained by the full tide of public approbation. The greatest and best men of the nation have been set against him, and vigorously pressed by their supporters. But in the primary meetings of the people, and in the county and State conventions, no name has stood a moment before the competition of his. We fearlessly assert that since the days of Washington there has lived but one man in any part of the Union who could rival Mr. Buchanan in the affections of his own State.

We have not addressed you for the purpose of proving that his claims to the presidency are entitled to your respect. If you doubt his talents, his patriotism, and his honesty, our appeal at this time of day would be in vain. If his life of labor in your cause and ours has made no favorable impression on the country, it is too late to create a reputation for him now. He comes before you either with something better than a manufactured character, or else with none at all that is worthy of your attention. We ask you to subject his life to the severest inquiry that justice will allow, and if he does not sustain it, reject him. But we demand that he shall not be struck down by the absurd falsehood which charges him with want of popularity.

and shows only that he has been fearless and faithful in the performance of his political duties. "It is absurd to believe that a man, exact in such a mould, could not excite the enthusiastic support of people like ours."

This far we have dealt in arguments *a priori*—in reasons which show how utterly improbable it is that our candidate can be other than the most popular man among us. But the history of Pennsylvania for the last twenty-five years proves it an incontrovertible fact. He was five times chosen to the House of Representatives, in Congress—the last time under circumstances which made his election a triumph to the friends of Jackson, such as no other man in the State had achieved. No appointment which President Jackson made gave more pleasure to the people of the State than that which showed his confidence in Mr. Buchanan, by making him Minister to Russia. He was three times elected to the Senate of the United States—an honor which Pennsylvania has never conferred on any other man. His appointment as Secretary of State, by Mr. Polk, was well known to have been made with the warm concurrence and approbation of Gen. Jackson; and if a thing could have increased our affectionate regard for the hero and statesman of the age, his uniform endorsement of Mr. Buchanan would have had that effect. But better and more direct evidence than all this of Mr. Buchanan's standing at home is afforded by the action of the people on the very question of the presidency. Mr. Buchanan's friends in Pennsylvania have three times presented him as a candidate for that great office, and each time they were sustained by the full tide of public approbation. The greatest and best men of the nation have been set against him, and vigorously pressed by their supporters. But in the primary meetings of the people, and in the county and State conventions, no name has stood a moment before the competition of his. We fearlessly assert that since the days of Washington there has lived but one man in any part of the Union who could rival Mr. Buchanan in the affections of his own State.

We have not addressed you for the purpose of proving that his claims to the presidency are entitled to your respect. If you doubt his talents, his patriotism, and his honesty, our appeal at this time of day would be in vain. If his life of labor in your cause and ours has made no favorable impression on the country, it is too late to create a reputation for him now. He comes before you either with something better than a manufactured character, or else with none at all that is worthy of your attention. We ask you to subject his life to the severest inquiry that justice will allow, and if he does not sustain it, reject him. But we demand that he shall not be struck down by the absurd falsehood which charges him with want of popularity.

If the National Convention shall decide against our candidate, we cannot promise our people will bear the decision without bitter mortification; for their State pride is thoroughly aroused. If the man they now offer is set aside, they have no hope of succeeding at another time. If Pennsylvania must wait until she presents a more unexceptionable man than Mr. Buchanan, she must wait forever.

Still the democracy of this State will be true and faithful to their party and their country. It will not be their fault if the rule of our opponents is to be perpetuated. Whatever the convention may do, the democrats of Pennsylvania will be at their posts ready to perform their whole duty, and to present as they always have presented—a living rampart between the constitution and its foes. But if they are permitted to do battle under the leadership of their own fellow-citizens—the well tried friend, whom they know and trust, and love—it will energize their efforts, and add thousands to their majority. His nomination would give them an opportunity not only to vindicate him, but to demonstrate how false is the dishonoring charge against themselves of being so ignorant, so unjust, ungrateful, as not to appreciate the time, but now very ineffectual; and this defect is one that imperiously requires a remedy. And this remedy I am willing to provide, fairly and honestly, and to make such other provisions as may be proper and necessary. But I desire for myself that the original act shall remain upon the statute book, and that the changes shown to be necessary should be made by way of amendment.

TO REMOVE DOTS FROM HORSES.—Last summer as some young chins (Melba Azedarak) reared in such a tops above the tops of the paddings by my horse lot. I discovered too late to save the tree, that one of my horses was eating of it, being busily engaged in the duties of my profession, I drove the horse some ten miles that evening and was surprised to see at every evacuation from the bowels, the large number of bots, or grubs and small worms which was passed off. Knowing the anthelmintic proper-

ties of the china tree, I was led to attribute the effect at once to it; so I gathered some of the green leaves of the china tree, and tried it on my other horses, and it produced the same effect. I also notice my horses improved in their appearance, and I have since tried the above, and always with certain good effect.

J. E. BYRD, M.D.
Darlington, S. C. April 13, 1852.

The Dismissal of Concha.

The Picayune has an interesting article on the cause of the dismissal of Concha, the late Governor-General of Cuba. It gives information on the authority of a gentleman recently from Havana. "Those of our readers who have been to Havana, will remember that the city proper is surrounded by fortifications, which, of course, take up a large space of ground. The city has overlapped its walls, however, and now densely built faubourgs stretch beyond them into the country.

"It has for some years been a favorite idea with Spanish speculators and capitalists to remove this wall and appurtenances, and to build a new one at some distance outside of the faubourgs. The work to be paid for by handing over to the speculators the ground within the city previously occupied by the old fortifications. A very profitable affair this would prove, as this vacant ground would be immensely valuable. Among the head men in this grand moneyed plot is the Queen Mother of Spain, Christiana, whose reputation for talent in stock jobbing and such pursuits is matter of common news.

"The speculation has been, for some cause or other, held in abeyance for the last few years, but it was brought up in full force during Concha's administration. He, however, firmly opposed it, expressing his determination not to allow a few avaricious capitalists to monopolize a source of wealth which ought to be thrown open to public competition and among the inhabitants of Cuba. With his official communications to the Spanish court on this subject, Concha forwarded his resignation in case his views were not acceptable to the Queen and her Ministers. He had twice before sent in his resignation, when other official plans for plundering the inhabitants of Cuba were proposed from Spain.

"The Captain-General was weaker in Spain than in Havana. The powerful intrigues at home succeeded in obtaining his dismissal in a manner which, it seems, cut his Spanish pride to the quick. The first intimation he received of his approaching dismissal was by a letter from his brothers in Charleston, who received the intelligence from New York by telegraph, and immediately sent it by steamer to Havana. Concha received it just four days before the arrival of a successor, who also brought the official order for him to resign his government. This, it seems, is considered an official disgrace, and Concha goes home determined to bring his enemies to an account.

"His departure was universally regretted in Cuba. The people of Havana and the environs flocked to the quay in immense numbers to bid him farewell. The harbor was covered with boats filled with spectators, and when the ex-Captain General appeared on the deck of the steamer that was to convey him to Cadiz, the entire multitude broke forth into loud cries of Viva Concha! Concha was much affected; this expression of the general feeling towards him must have consoled him for the treatment of our government. The rain was pouring down in torrents all the while but the people remained to the last.

"Concha is the only Captain General of Cuba, who ever left the island without having well lined his purse. At least this seems to be the general opinion in Havana. Our informant stated that he was sold on good authority, that the ex-Governor went home in debt \$30,000, for which he gave drafts on his brother in this country. The merchants of Havana made up, in twenty-four hours, a purse of \$100,000, which they presented, not to Concha, but to his two little daughters, thinking that the most delicate way of expressing their regard for the father. Our informant also stated that it was frequently told him on the most respectable authority that Concha was strongly opposed in the council to the execution of Lopez and Crittenden's unfortunate band. He wished the government at home to decide their fate."

REMOVED ARREST OF COL. FREMONT.

WASHINGTON, April 28.
Rumor states that a despatch was received this morning, from New York, announcing that Col. Fremont had been arrested and imprisoned in London for a debt of \$50,000, contracted in California on account of the United States government. The drafts were dishonored by the government, no existing laws justifying their payment; and the holders are understood to have sought to coerce payment by Col. Fremont. The subject was before the Senate this morning, having been introduced by Mr. Gwin, of California.

Death of a Fugitive Slave.

We mentioned telegraphically, a few days since, that a fugitive slave had been killed in attempting to arrest him at Columbia, Pa. by Mr. Ridgely, a police officer, from Maryland. This case is likely to prove one of the most troublesome and exciting that has occurred since the passage of the Fugitive law, and will probably cause an angry contest between Pennsylvania and Maryland.

The town of Columbia, has for years been one of the head quarters of runaway slaves from Maryland, and at the time of the passage of the fugitive law, over 1,000 of them were known to live in and about the place; many of them fled to Canada, but there are still many of them there.

The facts of the present case, as detailed by a Baltimore correspondent of the following kind: A. G. Ridgely, of the police force of Zell & Ridgely, left Baltimore, on the 28th ult, for the purpose of arresting two fugitive slaves belonging to George W. Hall and E. H. Michael, of Hartford county, who were understood to be at Columbia, having procured the assistance of Deputy Marshal Snyder, of Harrisburg, they proceeded to Columbia, both well armed, in order to be enabled properly to defend themselves should they be caught in a Christiana massacre. On reaching Columbia, they strolled quietly along to the western section of the town, but they could see that their steps were being followed by a number of ill-looking men, who seemed to be the object of their visit. They finally reached a board-yard, in which they had been informed that one of the fugitives was at work, and on walking around recognized their man. They called up leisurely towards him, and seized him before he had any idea of their intention. In a twinkling they were surrounded by about thirty excited negroes, who, comprehending the reason of the arrest, clamored for his immediate release. The fugitive also commenced to resist, and getting one of Mr. Ridgely's fingers in his month, commenced to grind it most horribly with his teeth. A moment previous Mr. Ridgely had drawn his revolver for the purpose of intimidating the slave as well as the excited mob, determined to use it if necessary, but not until all other means of subduing them should be found unavailing.

The attention of Mr. Ridgely was called from the mob to the fugitive by the horrible pain inflicted by the biting of his finger, and placing the muzzle of the pistol at his throat, threatened to fire if he did not let go. The negro still held on, and the mob became more furious, when the pistol exploded, and the negro fell dead. Mr. Ridgely persists that the shooting was not intentional, as he was at the moment it exploded about raising the barrel to use the butt of it on the negro's head. Whilst the Abolitionists in and about Columbia contended that it was intentional, and the excitement of the moment, Mr. Ridgely extricated himself from the mob and flew to the hotel, where he declared his intention to give himself up to the authorities, the proprietor of the hotel, however, advised him to fly, as he would doubtless soon be mobbed, which he lost no time in doing, and made his way out of town towards the Maryland line with all possible speed. He was pursued, but succeeded in eluding his pursuers, and after travelling thirty-five miles on foot during the night, reached Parkton, in Maryland, about day light of the second day, whence he took the cars to Baltimore.

Mr. Ridgely proceeded to Annapolis the same day, and gave himself up to Gov. Lowe, informing him of the facts of the case, and declaring his readiness, if he deemed proper for him to do so, to return to Pennsylvania for trial. The Governor, however, advised him to await the result of the investigation and the action of the Governor of Maryland; and he would then advise him what to do.

This is certainly a very exciting case, and while we are confident that the abolitionists will use every effort to bring Ridgely to the severest punishment, we trust that the Governor of Pennsylvania will, under no circumstances surrender him.—*Mo. Reg.*

General Butler.

Col. Humphrey Marshall, in one of his recent speeches in Congress, speaks in the following generous strain of Col. William O. Butler, a political opponent:


"Though General Butler is my constituent, and therefore, entitled to my attention upon proper occasions, I recognize the fact that his interests are in hands more competent than mine to do them justice before the tribunal of democratic opinion. I will remark, however, that a long acquaintance with William O. Butler enables me to say of him—and it affords me pleasure thus publicly to say—I never have entertained the idea for a moment that he would be a tame and quiet tool in the hands of any set of men. I have never heard dissimulation attributed to him by political foes or personal enemies—I believe him to be a manly, straight-forward and honorable character, conspicuous

[illegible]

R. H. WYNNE respectfully announces to his old friends and the public generally, that life can be found at all times at the Room, formerly known as the Arcade, where he is prepared to do all kinds of

Fashionable Tailoring.


at short notice and in the most durable manner. R. H. W. has associated with him **Mrs. P. G. May**, a gentleman of experience acknowledged skill and taste. Having received the latest Paris, London, New-York and Philadelphia Fashions for Spring and Summer, he flatters himself that a "fit" and perfect satisfaction will be given all who may favor him with a call.

Cutting attended to promptly. 
May 18 1852.

WAREHOUSE NOTICE, 1852.

GILMER & CO.
Warehouse & Commission Merchants

**FIRE-PROOF COTTON SHEDS, AND CLOTH
STORAGES.**

 THE undersigned beg to tender
their thanks to their friends and the
public generally for their past liberal sup-
port, and hope, by prompt attention to the
interest of their patrons, to give full satis-
faction, and merit a further extension of
their business. They have now in course
of erection a NEW FIRE-PROOF COT-
TON WAREHOUSE, situated on the corner
property so well known as Bibb & Nick-
els' Warehouse, which, for convenience
will be unequalled by any other in the city,
and also a NEW CLOTH STORAGE
WAREHOUSE, situated immediately in
front of their old stand. With these addi-
tions to their present large capacity stor-
age they may safely promise to their
customers that their Cotton and other pro-
duce will be well sheltered and taken care
of.

From the locality of their Warehouse—
immediately on the bank of the river—they
are enabled to offer extra inducements as to
promptness and dispatch in their shipping
department, as well as security in case of
fire.

Special attention given to the sale
of Cotton.

All consignments of Cotton per
Railroad received free of drayage to the
shipper.

They offer for sale, at the lowest
market prices—

600 pieces best Kentucky Bagging.	
600 coils	" " " " " " " " " " " "
1200 lbs.	" " " " " " " " " " " "
500 bales India Bagging.	" " " " " " " " " " " "

Montgomery, Ala., GILMER & CO.
May 18 1852.

NOTICE.

LETTERS of administration were granted
to me at May Term of the Probate
Court of St. Clair County Ala., upon the
estate of Philip Watkins, late of said
county deceased. All persons having
claims against said estate are notified to
present them within the time prescribed by

are requested to make immediate payment
to me. JOHN WATKINS.
May 18, 1852--6t Adm'r.

THE STATE OF ALABAMA,
St. Clair County.
*Probate Court, Special Term, 4th
day, May 13th, 1852.*

THIS day came John Watson, a
said county, and filed his peti-
tion in writing, praying the Court
to compel Amanda Lister, adminis-
tratrix of the estate of Theodore
M. Lister deceased, to convey to the
petitioner titles to the East half of
the South East quarter of Section
fourteen, Township fourteen, Range
five, East, in St. Clair county Ala-
bama, and in the Huntsville Land
District. Which land the said
Theodore M. Lister died in his
time sell to the said Watson for the
sum of three hundred dollars, and
executed to him a bond under seal
and dated October 6th, 1843, to
make titles to said land. The said
Amanda Lister is by authority
from this court administratrix
of the estate of the said Lister deceased
who died without making title to
said land. It is therefore ordered
by this court that the 2nd Monday
in September next, be set for hear-
ing said petition at the court house
in Huntsville, Alabama, and notice

in Asheville, Alabama, and notice of the time and place be given by publication, once a month for three consecutive months, in the Republican, a weekly news paper published in Jacksonville, Benton county, Ala., that all persons interested may attend and contest if they think proper.

ROSS PHILIPS,
Judge of Probate.

MAY 10, 1959.

July 18, 1892.

SHERIFF'S SALE

BY virtue of a venditioni expensas meo directed from the Circuit Court of De Kalb county, I will expose to sale before the court-house door of said county on the 21st day of July, 1892, the following described tracts or parcels of land to wit: The S. W. fourth of the N. W. fourth—two acres of the N. W. fourth of the N. W. fourth—also twenty-two acres of the N. W. fourth of S. W. fourth all in Township eight of Range eight in Section nineteen situated in said county, levied on as the property of Jesse Wilder, to satisfy a venditioni expensas in favor of A. W. Majors & Son.

A. A. HUGHS, Sheriff.
JOSEPH PRICE.

By his dep't.

JACKSONVILLE
CHEAP STORE
Stops & Trips
ARE *Here*—receiving their Stock
SPRING and SUMMER
GOODS.
CONSISTING OF A LARGE VARIETY OF
Ladies' Dress Goods, Gentlemen's
and **CHILDREN'S READY MADE**
CLOTHING of all sizes and
qualities. Broadcloths, Cambrics,
Satinets, Linen Drills, Mariners
Stripes, Velvet and Merceries Vests
of all **Wares**, Hats, Caps, Boots
Shoes, Hardware, Cutlery, and a
large assortment of

Also, Sugar, Coffee, Rice, Molasses, Flour, Mackerel, Paints, Oils and Dye Stuffs—all of which they are offering at reduced prices
March 16, 1852.

New Spring and Summer Goods.
A Shade Cheaper than the Cheapest
H. W. WIENGES
WOULD respectfully call the attention of the friends and customers, to his well selected stock of

mer Goods, which he is now receiving
will continue to receive throughout the sea-
son—

Consisting in Part of
Rich plain and colored Jacketed Muslins,
Bateau De Laines,
Fancy stripes, Paradies, suitable for evening
Dresses,
Check and stripe Cambrics,
French Lawn and Cambric - Ficks,
Ginghams, Calicoes, Embroidered-Swiss Mus-
lins,
Linen suitable for men's and children's wear,
Shirts, Hosiery, Hardware, Crochets, &c. &c.
All of which will be offered at greatly
reduced price-s without fail,

April 6, 1832.

Largest Stock of Spring and Summer
GOODS
WALKER & PETTIT.
AT MT. PULK.

ARE now receiving a large and handsome stock of the cheapest spring and summer-GOODS that will be offered in this country. This stock consists of all kinds of goods needed by the planters of the country; and as times are hard and money scarce, we shall sell goods lower than they have ever been sold in this part of the country. All we ask is to give us a call at Mt. Pulk and a fair showing and for the ready "rhino" you shall have goods cheaper than ever. We also sell on a credit to customers who pay once a year.

We also, keep sugar, coffee, rice, molasses, salt, iron, nails, and lots of the very best of everything that is sold in the

N. B. Iron by the 100 lbs. at 5cts cash
Our thanks for past favors, and hope by strict attention to business and selling goods cheaper still to receive a more liberal portion
N. B. All those who have not closed their last year's accounts will do us a favor to give us a call and pay part if not all what we need money
April 27, 1852.

DRY GOODS
AND
GROCERIES.
R. C. SMITH, & CO.
HAVE lately received their usual Spring and Summer supplies of Groceries and Groceries, among which and in addition to their usual supply they have a quantity of READ-MADE CLOTHING, Ladies and Gents—some of the best Goods; an extensive assortment of Summer Hats, Gentlemen's and Ladies' Shoes, &c.
Among their list of Groceries they deem it not necessary to mention that they have and stock constantly on hand, such as Coffee, Sugar, a quantity of SUGAR, COFFEE, MOLASSES, CHEESE, &c., also a good supply of Tobacco and Cigars, very superior quality, Canned Peaches, Preserves, &c. Flour and various other articles of Family Groceries. All of which will be sold on reasonable terms, either for cash or on liberal customers on time.
With many thanks for the liberal patronage heretofore received, they express their sincere conclusions of the same from their old friends and customers and the public generally.
Jacksonville, May 7, 1852.

NEW CASH STORE,
AT DAVIS' GAP
ON THE RAIL ROAD
WALKER, PETTIT & Co.
ARE now receiving an entire new
Stock of Spring and Summer

GOODS,
which they intend to sell *exclusively* for
cash. Their stock consist of all kinds of
goods kept in a country retail store, and
for the ready sale will be sold lower than
any goods this country has. Also a good
stock of Sugar, Coffee, Molasses, Salt
Iron, Castings, Steel, Nails and Tobacco,
and of that same Old Corn and Rye
WHISKEY, Gin Brandy and Rum.
N. B. All persons wishing to purchase
goods and pay the cash for them, will do
well to call at DAVIS' GAPP, 5 miles
west of Mt. Polk, and at the west end of
Col Crook's section on the Railroad.
May 4, 1852.

Notice.
THE Commissioners of Roads
and Revenues for Benton coun-
ty, Alabama, will hold a specia
Term of the commissioners' court
on the 15th day of June next at

the Court House of said county, for the purpose of districting said county, and establishing election precincts therein. At which time and place, those feeling an interest can attend.

A. WOODS, Judge of Probate.

May 11, 1852

NOTICE.

I **HANKFUL** for past favors, and hoping that a generous public will sustain me in my effort to introduce **MARY FACTORIES** in the South. I ask this method to inform the public that I am making **Factory Thread**, that the best judges pronounce equal to any in the North if not superior, which I will sell for cash, or on time to punctual men, or in exchange for Cotton, Malloy's Mill, Benton County, Chocoma Valley.

W. E. MALLORY.

Dr. J. C. Lamb's
Phlegm-Loose, per Bottle
 A NEW REMEDY, AND CERTAIN CURE
 FOR COUGHS, COLIC, BRONCHITIS,
 PAIN IN THE BREAST, etc.,
 AND ALSO FOR ALL
WHOPPING COUGH, CROUP,
ASTHMA, PLEURISY,
PHARYNGITIS, AND ALL
COLDS AMONGST CHILDREN.
OVER five years it has stood the test
 of a numerous trial of it; but a
 life course of a child. It will
 will cure the case enumerated, when used
 accordance with directions, it unquestionably
 in no instance will fail to relieve that tightness
 and oppression about the chest common to
 such malady, as well as producing a free and
 easy expiration.
 It will make no pretension that the
 medicine will cure a lesion of the lungs or
 consumption, yet the law known, many cases

As Asthma is a great remedy, but in some cases it is old and obstinate cause the action of the medicine in time is greatly facilitated by adding one third of the quantity of antimonial wine, and taking it in the morning.

For the cure of violent Coughs, Colds and Pleurisy through the chest, amounting often to pleuritic or pneumatic affections, it is a sovereign remedy. Whooping Cough is always cured by the use of this medicine. In the night, when children are harassed with Coughs, or even symptoms of Croup, a dose of two will quickly relieve them. No medicine is more when, and where ever introduced, has done so much good, as this. It is more efficacious than the Anodyne, and more agreeable. See Pamphlet on Whooping Cough Dues.

From one of the most recent

the country; read the following case, which was witnessed by the whole neighborhood.

Jonas County Ga., Dec. 1848.

Dr. LITTLE—Dear Sir, It was with heart-felt gratitude that I inform you, your Anodyne Cough Drops saved a child of mine from "the grave." He was attacked with the pneumonia, as the doctor who attended him a week called it, without being able to arrest it. By this time he had become prostrate, and, from the violence of the cough and fever, was expected to die constantly. In this situation we discontinued all other medicine and began with your cough treatment the first day; he

ing him, and "after that" a few
times the cough and fever subsided, leav-
ing him calm and tranquil for the first time
since the attack. The medicine was con-
tinued and after twenty four hours we
considered him out of danger. From
this time he improved rapidly, and soon
recovered. In two other cases in my fam-
ily it proved highly beneficial in curing
coughs and colds. I have used your pre-
par-
mixture with a great advantage in a num-
ber of cases.

In future I intend keeping a supply of
your Family Medicine on hand, as well as
advise my friends to the same cure.

Very respectfully yours, Sc.
(Signed) THOMAS W. CHATEAU.

Sold, Wholesale and Retail,
by the Proprietor at his Manufacturing and
Depot, Philadelphia, and Macrao
Ga.

In Jacksonville, by Wienges and

the Druggist, and Agents & Druggists generally, throughout the Southern States.

N. B.—These Medicines are not like the quack nostrums from the North, good for everything but will assuredly cure the diseases that they are prescribed for.

LOOK TO YOUR OWN INTEREST.—Dr. Little's Vermifuge is put up in vials, double size of any other, is given in the same way, requires nothing afterwards, and is one of the most safe and efficient remedies to relieve children of worms ever offered to the public. Price 25 cts. and \$1.

May 11. 1852.—21.

TEMPERANCE CELEBRATION
THERE will be a public procession
of the Sons of Temperance, of Spartan
Division No. 80, at White Plains, Ala.
on the 13th day of May, 1852, at 11
o'clock, A. M. at which time an address will
be delivered by Mr. Hewlett, Grand
Lecturer of the State. Brethren of the
order and the public generally respectfully
invited to attend.
M. P. JOHNSON, R. S.
April 27, 1852.

NOTICE.
ALL persons holding claims against the
estate of John R. Armstrong late of
to andolph county deceased, are requested
to R present them duly authenticated with
in the time the law prescribes, or their
will be barred, and those indebted to said
estate either by account or note are re-
quested to make immediate payment, this
22nd day of April. A. D. 1852.
DAVID V. CRIDER, Adm'r.
— April 27, 1852.

STATE OF ALABAMA.
St. CLAU COUNTY.
Probate Court, in Vacation, April
17th 1852.

CAME Benjamin F. Jones, administrator of the estate of Thomas Jones, deceased, and filed his accounts and vouchers for final settlement of said estate, and the same having been audited and settled, are reported for allowance and for final settlement at a regular term of said court, to be held at Asheville on the 2nd Monday in July next.

All persons interested are notified that the same will be presented to said court for allowance and final settlement on said day for

allowance and final settlement of said estate, when and where a persons interested may attend and contest if they think proper.

IRBY WOOLLEY,
Judge of Probate.

April 27, 1852.

Notice
TO THE TRAVELING PUBLIC;
Fare Reduced at the
KINGSTON HOUSE.

Single Meal,	25 cts.
Children,	25 "
Servants,	25 "

Board by the day— \$1 00 "
" " week 6 00 "
" " month 15 00 "
Kept by— W. H. MASSENGALE.
April 20, 1852—1 y

Toughs, Folds &c.
AYER'S Cherry Pectoral, Louder
Indian Expecto-rant, Bartholomew
Pink Expecto-rant Syrup and Hafs-
land's Syrup of Tar. for sale by
HENDRICK & NISBET.
March 9, 1852.

—BLANKS—

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POETRY

The Hereward
Written in 1855.

From the Editor's Table of the Atlantic

One time my soul was pierced as with a sword,
Contending still with men untamed and wild;
When He who to the prophet lent his gourd,
Gave me the solace of a pleasant child.

A summer girl, my precious flower was given,
A very summer fragrance was its life;
Its dewy eyes, soothed me as the blue of Heaven,
When I turned, a weary man of strife.

With unfurled laughter, musically sweet,
How soon the wakening babe would meet
My kiss, and with its arms its care worn father greet;
Oh! in the desert, what a stream was this!

A few short months it blossomed near my heart,
A few short months, else toilsome all,
And sad;
For that home solace nerved me for my part,
And of the babe I was exceeding glad!

Alas! my pretty bud, scarce formed was dying!
(The prophet's gourd, it withered in a night.)
And He who gave me all, my heart's palest trying,
Took gently home the child of my delight!

Not duly called, nor suddenly it perished,
But gradual faded from our love away;
As if its secret dears, its life that cherished,
Were drop by drop withheld, and day by day.

My blessed MASTER saved me from repining,
So tenderly He used me for His own;
So beautiful He made my babe's declining,
His dying blessed me, as its birth had done.

And daily to my board, at noon and even,
Our fading flower I bade his mother bring;
That we might commune of our rest in heaven,
Gazing the while on death, without its sting.

And of the ransom for that baby paid,
So very sweet at times our converse seemed,
That the sure truth of grief a gladness made,
Our little lamb by God's own Lamb re deemed!

There were two milk-white doves my wife had nourished,
And I loved, ere while, at times to stand,
Marking how each the other fondly cherished,
And fed them from my baby's dimpled hand.

No tame they grew, that to his cradle fly ing,
Full oft they cooed him to his noontide rest;
And to the murmurs of his sleep replying,
Crept gently in, and nestled in his breast.

'Twas a fair sight the snow-infant sleeping,
So fondly guarded by those creature mids;
Watch over his closed eyes their bright eye keeping,
Wonderous the love betwixt the birds and the child.

Still as he sickened seemed the doves too dwining,
Forsook their food, and loathed their pretty play;
And on the day he died, with sad note piping,
One gentle bird would not be driven away.

His mother found it when she rose sad hearted,
At early dawn with sense of nearing ill;
And when at last the little spirit parted,
The dove died too, as if of his heart-kill.

The other flew on to meet my home riding,
As with a human sorrow in its coo;
To my dead child and its dead mate then guiding,
Most pitifully 'plained—and parted too!

'Twas my first present, my first pledge to Heaven!
As if I laid my darling 'neath the sod,
Precious His comforts—once an infant given,
And offered with two turtle-doves to God!

FEMALE ON FIRE.—Almost all the persons burned to death by their clothes taking fire are females. The reason of this is the inflammable nature of their garments. There is a very simple mode of preventing a fatal result when a woman's clothes are on fire, which is to lie down close to the floor and roll over once or twice. If any one doubts the efficiency of the remedy, let them take a strip of cotton cloth, and hold it with one end down-wards, set fire to the lower end, and see how quickly it will be consumed; then let them light another strip and throw it upon the floor and they will see that it burns very slowly and soon goes out. This remedy ought to be impressed upon the mind of every woman, and ought to be taught by every mother to her daughters, as soon as they are able to learn anything.

Parkee Blade

CHARLESTON DIRECTORY

NEW WHOLESALE Dry Goods House,

CHARLESTON, S. C.

We have just opened at 133 Meeting Street, a large and selected stock of NEW STAPLE and FANCY GOODS, which have been purchased with great care, and which we are offering to the trade on cash, or short paper of undoubted promptness. As a compensation for strict terms, we are offering goods at prices unusually low. Buyers visiting this market are invited to examine our stock and prices.

SHEPHERD, McCREERY & Co.
March 16, 1852.—3m.

NEW SOUTHERN DRUG HOUSE

PRATT, RUFF & Co.,

Wholesale Druggists,

No. 11 Hayne St. Charleston S. C.

WOULD call the attention of Physicians and Merchants to their extensive stock of Medicines and Fancy Goods imported expressly for the southern trade. All articles sold in this establishment warranted to be as represented, or can be returned at our risk and expense.

March 10, 1852.—3m.

DAVID YOUR MONEY

CHARLES P. FREEMAN & Co.,

(Late Freeman, Hodges & Co.)

IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS,

144 Broadway, 1 Door South of Liberty Street,

NEW YORK.

HAVE now on hand, and will be receiving daily through the season, New Goods, direct from the European manufacturers, and cash Auctions, rich, fashionable, fancy Silk Millinery Goods. Our stock of Rich Ribbons, comprises every variety of the latest and most beautiful designs imported.

Many of our goods are Manufactured expressly to order, from our own designs and patterns, and stand unrivaled. We offer our goods for next season at lower prices than any credit House in America can afford.

All purchasers will find it greatly to their interest to reserve a portion of their money and make selections from our great variety of rich cheap goods.

Ribbons rich for Bonnets, Caps, Sashes and Belts.

Bonnet Silks, Satins, Crapes, Lisses, and Tartan.

Embroidered Collars, Chemise ties, capes, Berthas, Habits, Sleeves, Cuffs, Edgings, and Insertings.

Embroidered Revere, Lace, and Hosiery, and Embroidered Lace for Caps.

Embroidered Laces for Shawls, Mantillas, and Veils.

Hosiery, Mechlen, Valenciennes, and Brussels Laces.

English and Wove Thread, Smyrna, Lisle Thread, and Cotton Laces.

Kid, Lisle Thread, Silk, and Sewing Silk, Gloves and Mitts.

French and American Artificial Flowers.

French Lace, English, American, and Italian.

Straw Bonnets and Trimmings.

March 9, 1852.

TAX COLLECTOR'S SALE.

ON the first Monday in June next, I will offer for sale to the highest bidder, for cash, before the court house door, in the Town of Asheville, St. Clair County, Ala. in obedience to, and in the manner prescribed by the present revenue law of said State, the following described tracts of land, to wit:

The east half of south west fourth of Section 19, Township 14, Range 3, east, lying on Canoe creek, joining C. Pope; sold as the property of the estate of Wm. Black, deceased. State and County tax for 1851, and cost, three dollars and five cents.

Also the north east fourth of north east fourth of Section 17, Township 15, Range 3 east, lying on the waters of Trout creek. Owner unknown. Tax from the year 1848 and cost, including Printer's fees \$5 25 1-2 cts.

Also the west half of the north east fourth, and part of the east half of north west fourth of Section 3, Township 14, Range 3, east, containing one hundred acres, lying in Coosa valley joining James Robinson; belonging to the estate of Joseph Howard. Tax and cost including Printer's fees \$3 35.

NATHAN E. HAMMETT, T. C.

March 2, 1852.—3m.

STATE OF ALABAMA,

BENTON COUNTY.

Court of Probate for said County,

Special Term, April 20,

A. D. 1852.

CAME John C. Barker, Administrator of the estate of Agness Barker, deceased, and filed his accounts and vouchers for a final settlement of said estate.

Whereupon it is ordered by the court, that Monday the 14th day of June next be set apart for examining, auditing and stating said account, allowing said vouchers, and making said settlement, and that notice thereof be given by advertisement in the Jacksonville Republican, a newspaper printed and published in the Town of Jacksonville for 3 consecutive weeks, and at least forty days previous to said day, as a notice to all persons concerned to be and appear at a regular term of said court to be holden at the court house of said county on said Monday the 14th day of June next, and contest said settlement if they think proper.

Witness, A. Woods, Judge of Probate.

Attest.

A. WOODS, Judge of Probate.

April 27, 1852.

Sarsaparilla.

OLD JACOB & S. S. J. OWSEN, Sarsaparilla and Ribbons, for sale by.

April 15, 1852.

ROSE & APPRAHATHY

JOB PRINTING,

OF ALMOST EVERY DESCRIPTION,

SUCH AS—

Pamphlets, Hand Bills, Circulars, Legal Blanks, Blank Notes, Business Cards, Labels, &c. &c., neatly and expeditiously executed at the office of the "REPUBLICAN," Jacksonville, Alabama.

Orders respectfully solicited.

Jew David's Hebrew Plaster.

THE great remedy for Rheumatism, Gout, Pain in the Side, Hip, Back, Limbs, and Joints, Scalds, Burns, White Swelling, Head Tumors, Sore Throat, and all fixed pains whatever.

Where this Plaster is applied, Pain cannot exist. It has been beneficial in cases of weakness, such as Pain and Weakness in the Stomach, Weak Weakness, &c. No female, subject to pain or weakness in the back or other situation, without a married life of delicate situation, great relief from this plaster, wearing this Plaster.

The application of the Plaster between the shoulders, has been found a certain remedy for Croup, coughs, phthisis, and affection of the Lungs in their primary stages. It destroys inflammation by perspiration.

The following commendation is from an agent residing at Trenton, Tenn.

Trenton, Gibson Co. Tenn., Nov. 7, '49.

Messrs. SCOTT & MEAD—Gentlemen: The Hebrew Plaster is becoming popular in this section. There is a lady in this county who says she would not be without this Plaster for five hundred dollars a year. She was afflicted for some time with an extraordinary kind of rheumatism, which gave her a great deal of pain. The swelling and pain had extended up nearly to the armpit, and occasionally she could hardly breathe. She was confined for a considerable time, during which she was attended by some of our best physicians, but they gave her no relief. She procured a box of Hebrew Plaster, and it relieved her almost immediately, and now she keeps a supply of it on hand constantly. These facts you are at liberty to use as you think proper—they are substantially true.

Respectfully, yours, &c.

JESSE J. WELLS.

Beware of Counterfeits and Base Imitations!

Caution.—The subscribers are the only general agents in the Southern States for the sale of this truly valuable Plaster, and in order to prevent purchasers being imposed on by a counterfeit article, they invite particular attention to the following marks of the genuine:—

1. The genuine is put up in smooth, engine-turned bottomed boxes, each containing 100 pieces.

2. The genuine has the engraved head of Jew David on the directions around the box, with an accompanying record of count to E. Taylor Rochester.

Also take Notice

That the genuine has the signature of E. TAYLOR on the steel plate engraved label, on the top of each box—to imitate which, will be prosecuted to the full extent of the law.

The counterfeits are eagerly put up, in imitation of the old labels, and is sold by several dealers in medicine in this city for the genuine article.

118 CONNELL & MEAD,

Only agents for the Southern States, to whom all orders and applications for agencies must be addressed.

Sold by Hoke & Abernethy Jacksonville, Ala.; Dickson & Green Alexandria, W. R. J. Barnett Cedar Bluff, Young and Hughes Glasgow, Byers & Rowan Asheville, J. G. L. Huey Talladega.

BATTY & BRO, Rome, Ga.

April 20, 1852.—4m

STATE OF ALABAMA,

ST. CLAIR COUNTY.

Probate court regular Term, second Monday in March, A. D. 1852.

BEFORE Irby Woolley, Judge of the Probate court of said county, notice is hereby given to Isaac Cox, of Greenville District, South Carolina, of full age, and Marion Cox, Elizabeth Brown, and her husband Jasper Brown, James Cox, John H. Cox, who are of full age, and Archy Cox, Jr. and Martha Cox who are over fourteen years of age and residing in Pontotoc Mississippi, heirs and devisees of Abraham Cox, late of said county deceased, to appear before the said Irby Woolley Judge of the said court at a regular term thereof to be held at the court-house of said county on the 2nd Monday in June next, then and there to answer the petition of Aaron Cox, sole surviving administrator of all and singular the goods and chattels rights and credits of the said Abraham Cox deceased. Who hath filed a petition in said court this day setting forth that it is necessary to sell the real estate of said Abraham Cox deceased, consisting as alleged in said petition of the west half of the south east quarter, and the north east quarter of the north east quarter, and the south west quarter of the north east quarter, and in Section twenty-one of Township fourteen, of Range four, east in the Huntsville Land District and that the said Isaac Cox, Marion Cox, Elizabeth Brown, James Cox, John H. Cox, Archy Cox, Jr. and Martha Cox are heirs of the said Abraham Cox deceased.

Witness, Irby Woolley, Judge of said court of Probate for said St. Clair County, this eighth day of March, A. D. 1852.

IRBY WOOLLEY,

Judge of Probate.

March 8, 1852.

JOHN WHITING

TAYLOR & WEITING,

Commission Merchants.

MOBILE, ALABAMA.

WILL make liberal advances to customers, and furnish Baggings and Trunks, at the lowest prices.

Mobile, March 9, 1852.

J. CORDELL, JOHN ANGELAND.

M. B. CASSEY

Rupert, McLELAND & CO.,

Commission Merchants,

MOBILE, ALA.

September 16, 1851.

NEW YORK & SAVANNAH

Steam-Ship Line.

The new and rapid Steam-Ship

Florida, Capt. Lyon.

Alabama, Capt. Lumb.

Belonging to the

New York and Savannah Steam Navigation Company.

On and after the 11th January, will leave Savannah and New York every Saturday until further notice. These ships are of 1,300 tons register, and unsurpassed in comfort, safety and speed. Cabin passage, \$25—payable in advance.

PADEFORD, FAY & CO.,

SAVANNAH.

S. L. MITCHELL,

194 Front street, Ast. N. Y.

Savannah, Ga. Oct. 17, '51. 1y

SAVANNAH AND AUGUSTA

THE STEAMBOAT COMPANY

OF GEORGIA.

Run the following Steamers, as above, viz:

DAVID L. ADAMS (Iron), CHATHAM (Iron)

THOS. S. METCAL, TENNESSEE.

Which, with two boats and lighters, afford unequalled facilities for transportation of freight to the interior of Georgia, South Carolina, Tennessee and Alabama, in connection with the Rail Roads.

The elegant steam-boat D. L. Adams will connect with the steamships Florida and Alabama—landing freight by them in 5 days from New York to Augusta.

Freight, (when taken at reduced rates), will be forwarded free of commission.

In order to prevent detention or miscarriage, bills of lading should be addressed to—

SAM'L M. POND,

President, Savannah, Ga.

Merchandise from the interior to JOHN A. MOORE, Agent, Augusta, Ga.

July 1, 1851. 1y

B. T. POPE,

Attorney-at-Law.

ASHVILLE, ALABAMA.

WILL hereafter attend the Circuit courts of Benton, Cherokee, Jackson and Marshall, and as heretofore, the Circuit and Chancery courts of St. Clair, Blount and DeKalb counties, and the Supreme court of the State.

Oct. 21, 1851. 1y

J. D. O. DANNER,

Attorney at Law,

AND

Solicitor in Chancery.

HAVING resigned his office, tenders his services in the practice of the Law, in the Counties of Randolph, Chambers, Talladega and Benton.

Office west from the court house, Woodree Ala.

Feb. 10, 1852. 6m

Perfumery and Cosmetics.

OLIGNE (B-L) Eats for the

Hair, relieves, Pomatum, Rose, Bear and Mace-Oil Hair dye, Toilet powders, Shavings and Toilet Soaps &c., for sale by

HENDRICK & NISBET.

March 9, 1852.

RILEY'S, Old Dr. Townsend's

Sanans, and London's Sarsaparilla and Longley's Great Panacea.

for sale by

HENDRICK & NISBET.

March 9, 1852.

DR. BOB T. BURTON,

HAVING settled in Oxford,

will promptly attend to all calls in the different branches of his profession.

FARRALLS celebrated Arabian and London's Chocolate Liqueur, for sprains, bruises, &c., of both Men and Horse, also Hives and Hays Innumerate, for sale by

HENDRICK & NISBET.

March 9, 1852.

NOTICE.

LETTERS Testamentary having been granted to the undersigned executor, of the estate of Eli M. Driver, deceased, on the 19th January 1852. All persons having claims against said estate, having the time prescribed by law, or they will be barred.

GILES L. DRIVER, Ex'r.

April 13, 1852.

50 KEGS White Lead in 25 and 100 pound kegs.

25 Boxes Window Glass—all sizes.

50 Gallons of Linseed Oil, for sale by

HENDRICK & NISBET.

October 7, 1851.

IRON WORK.

THE SUBSCRIBERS will exchange Iron and Castings for good Merchantable Flour, delivered at their establishment, at Polkville, Benton county, Ala.

GOODE & MOORE.

July 8, 1851.

Administrators Notice.

LETTERS of administration on the estate of James M. Baggett, d-c'd, having been granted to the undersigned on the 7th day of February, 1852, by the Probate Court of Benton County; all persons having claims against said estate are hereby notified to present them legally authenticated within the time prescribed by law, or they will be barred.

JOSEPH McROBERTS, Adm'r.

April 13, 1852.

STATE OF ALABAMA,

BENTON COUNTY.

Court of Probate for said County,

Special Term, April 20,

A. D. 1852.

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April 13, 1852.

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BENTON COUNTY.

Court of Probate for said County,

Special Term, April 20,

A. D. 1852.

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JOSEPH McROBERTS, Adm'r.

April 13, 1852.

AUGUSTA DIRECTORY

COSGROVE & BRENNAN,

WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

Foreign and Domestic

DRY GOODS.

Year the Mansion House, formerly Keers and Hope's, Broad Street, Augusta, Ga.

Goods sold 10 per cent under Charleston prices for cash. April 20, 1852.—1y

READY-MADE CLOTHING

HATS, CAPS, TRUNKS, &c.

Under the UNITED STATES HOTEL.

AUGUSTA, GEORGIA.

J. M. N. & Co. are receiving their

fall and winter STOCK OF CLOTHING. Gentlemen can find at this establishment, every article necessary for their wardrobe. Having paid strict attention to the purchase and manufacture of their goods, they can offer them at the lowest prices.

Also, on hand, a very large lot of fine Cotton and Linen Shirts, Drawers, Suspenders, Socks, Gloves, Handkerchiefs, Shirt Collars, Stocks, Merino and Silk Under Shirts and Drawers, &c.

With their weekly receipt of all the new styles of Goods from New York, they can offer their customers advantages they have not heretofore enjoyed. Before purchasing elsewhere, call and examine.